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Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe Tries to Conform
Unity in Place of Criticism
Prayer Knows No Defeat

¶ **Europe**—A new week dawning over Europe sees an elbowing and squeezing of ideals and ideologies, policies and alliances in an effort to readjust Europe to accommodate Germany's expanding power and prestige. **In England**—warned by recently aired intimations of German air superiority over Britain (which seriously offsets British superiority at sea)—a revivified rearmament race is observed, together with a keening of interest and effort in volunteer defense work. **In Germany** gratification and new hope attend the return of the Reich Economic Minister, Walther Funk, from a tour along the "Berlin-to-Bagdad" route. Herr Funk predicts that Germany's search for raw material will end with a virtual Balkan economic axis. **In Czechoslovakia** sentiment bends with the wind toward Germany as Reichsführer Hitler ironically holds out hopes that the former protégé of the Versailles Treaty may best retain its culture and prosperity by cooperation with the Reich. **In Hungary** troops march toward the Slovakia border, putting pressure on the demand for minorities areas. **In Rome** there's a hint that Hungary's hopes may best be served by leaning toward the Rome-Berlin axis.

¶ **Opinions**—Nations which still retain free speech have an obligation: namely, to listen, ponder, digest, act—for free speech is only half a blessing without alert and independent thinking. The right to disagree is as precious as the right to propound. There is, however, a middle ground where those who hold divergent opinions may meet—and that ground might be called "the common aim." Take the subject of peace, for instance. Few people desire anything else; yet many divergent views find adherents. If the carnal tendencies succeed in creating a sense of condemnation, criticism, intolerance, the war-makers find recruits in the ranks of its victims. One recalls Dr. Daniel A. Poling's remarks some years since to the effect that what the peace movement needs is unity—not uniformity; and he defined this unity as a willingness to "go the length of common agreement." • Peace-seekers who do not want to shoulder guns may be willing to be armed with tolerance.

¶ **Quotations**—The above introduction is the result of reading or listening to a number of Sunday utterances, all from a background of peaceward thinking. Winston Churchill, in a world-encircling broadcast, defends the position of a large group of British Liberals and other observers who believe that "realism" in international diplomacy has resulted in the creation of a new European balance of power more threatening to British interests and the interests of peace than the most radical application of Eden's "Policy of Principle." But, says he, "It is the future, not the past, that demands our early and anxious thought. We must recognize that the parliamentary democracies and liberal peace forces have everywhere sustained a defeat which leaves them weakened, morally and physically, to cope with dangers which have vastly grown." The world, he points out, has still to combat the "threat of force," and he asks whether it should meet this "by submission or by resistance."

• **A voice**, raised as though in agreement, comes from no less an authoritative spokesman than the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England: "I think we must admit that though we are filled with thankfulness for peace we cannot have any enthusiasm for the terms by which peace was won."

• **Another English churchman**, however, clarifies the point of view of the British public, when the Very Reverend Walter Matthews, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, tells an American audience at Trinity Episcopal Church, New York City, that: "If I could speak for my countrymen I would say that anyone who believes they would not defend themselves against aggression and would not suffer the utmost that war could do to them to defend their liberties and culture is disastrously mistaken. Equally sure is it that they will seek peace and understanding to the last possible minute."

• **The concluding sentence** of the above gives encouragement to those who seek a "unity of tolerance," and it remains for another Sunday speaker—the Rev. Samuel M. Shoemaker, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, New York City—to cap that sentiment with a widely applicable conclusion. Says he: "The real way to get rid of evil is to transform the people who practice it, and the only way you can transform people is to love them."

• **There are thousands** of spiritually minded people in every nation who believe that the present state of peace is due to prayer far more than to policies. What though evidences begin to appear that the policies may have an unpleasant aftermath? Is prayer less potent today than yesterday to nullify the threat of force? And is there any better antidote for hate or atmosphere for prayer than "Love your enemies?"

Munich in Retrospect: Search for Security

Blow to democracy from within — U. S.-British call for world parley as way to peace?

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A supremely eventful three weeks since the signing of the Munich Accord has afforded a clearer view of what is involved in the British Premier's single-handed move for peace. More significant even than the disturbing march of events in Czechoslovakia has been the remarkable way in which the Munich terms were received by the British people. The cheers that greeted Mr. Chamberlain on his return were universal, but they were cheers for the immediate peace won, not the cheers of those who had measured the price paid and approved. There was in them a note of helplessness quite foreign to Britain's habitual calmness in face of a great emergency, a sense of relief that any kind of terms had been obtained. Writers and columnists, in strangely unfamiliar accents began to compile evidence to show that Britain, being no longer in control of the seas, had lost the dominating influence for stability exercised before the war and must now concentrate on its own safety, being thankful for its island independence on whatever terms it can obtain from the dominant Fascists.

Where does all this defeatism emanate from?—from some moral decline in the British character? This writer again spent some weeks traveling in England last spring and saw no signs of any such decline. The British people were as courageous and self-possessed as ever. But what he did find was a confused state of mind—and the cause of the confusion seemed unmistakable.

The British people—probably the same might be said of the American—after the war had accepted the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Czechs List Needs For British Loan

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 17

The Government announced Oct. 15 that the Czechoslovak financial mission here arranging terms of a £30,000,000 guaranteed loan had submitted a memorandum to Britain and France giving details of the Republic's financial needs.

The Powers will consult regarding a reply as soon as possible.

It was anonunced also that Britain's contemplated £10,000,000 "advance" to Czechoslovakia would be used particularly for refugee relief and employment.

The Czechoslovaks promised there would be no political or racial discrimination in spending the money.

Prague-Berlin Links Tighten; Czechs Attend Reich Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 17—The extent to which Czechoslovakia is rapidly being brought into the German orbit is indicated in the results that are apparent from a two-day Munich visit of Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister.

It is announced that during the coming week four Czechoslovak Cabinet Ministers are proceeding to Berlin for technical discussions, and there is a general feeling here that it is now possible to take steps to arrange for settlement of certain vital internal problems, such as a new constitution and the appointment of a new President.

When it is realized that the full range of Czechoslovakia's economy will be represented at this conference, the comprehensiveness of the coming discussions can be appreciated. For the visitors to Berlin will include the Finance Minister Josef Kalfus; the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Imrich Karvas; the Minister of Agriculture, Vladislaff Feierabend, and Minister of Propaganda, Hugo Vavrecka.

Tone of Press Changed

The emphasis is still further illustrated by the change in the tone of the press in both countries.

While the controlled German press now speaks of help for Czechoslovakia, the controlled Czechoslovak press speaks of co-operation with Germany.

German correspondents returning to Prague have been ordered to write only "kindly" of Czechoslovakia and have ceased their attacks on the little Republic.

Reports from England that leaders there only now realize that the events of the last few weeks are likely to create an entirely new European balance of power cause amazement here, since immediately after Germany's annexation of Austria it was evident to the Czechs that relations of the European Powers would change when Germany's new strength expressed itself politically and economically beyond the purely German area.

Today the trend is clear. Dr. Chvalkovsky has guaranteed that Czechoslovakia will maintain a "loyal attitude" toward Germany, and it is toward Berlin this Republic looks for help in its still unsettled Hungarian frontier problem.

Toward London and Paris go only the Czechoslovak financial representatives and a few Hungarian Socialists. Moreover Reich financial tactics of the past five years indicate that London loans to Prague will exert little political or economic influence here once Berlin is operating in Czechoslovakia.

The immediate effect of Czechoslovakia's orientation toward Berlin is Germany's reaction in the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier dispute. Germany clearly is saying that this issue must be solved peacefully, since

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Germany to Deflate 'Road Hog's' Tires

BERLIN (AP)—A new order Oct. 15 said traffic police may deflate the tires of "road hogs" and reckless drivers right at the spot where they are caught.

Authorities explained the need of severe measures by the fact that despite more stringent control the annual average of 8,000 persons killed and 175,000 injured on Germany's highways remains almost stationary.

The tire deflation order will operate in cases where drivers pass on the wrong side of the road, neglect to slow down when approaching main roads, or turn corners at excessive speeds.

Offenders also may be fined or have their licenses taken away for a period of one week to three months.

Election Ends Happily—Everyone Named President

NORMAN, Okla. (AP)—Not even a remote trace of friction lingered after the class election of the University of Oklahoma Law School seniors—each of the 90 members was elected President and Vice-President.

"We didn't want anyone to feel slighted, so we just elected the whole bunch," commented President—one of them—Glenn Watson.

Each President will serve one day.

Civil Service Aid Pledged By Roosevelt

President tells backers of merit plan he will seek adequate funds to protect reforms.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—President Roosevelt in a message sent to the 30th annual meeting of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada at its opening session here today, unreservedly pledged himself to seek adequate funds to carry through far-reaching Federal civil service reforms already instituted.

The message caused immediate rejoicing among the assembled experts, many of whom consider the greatest need of the Federal civil service reform movement at the moment to be more adequate funds for the threeman U. S. Civil Service Commission, whose work since 1933 has increased 400 per cent but whose appropriation has been only slightly increased. Canadian officials explained that whereas Canada now allots a ratio of $9.89 per classified employee to its executive agency, the U. S. commission gets about half as much.

The Roosevelt announcement was made as though in answer to addresses prepared in advance by members of the big assemly. For example, in his annual report G. Lyle Belsley, who had praised two recent Roosevelt executive orders as "probably the outstanding personnel development of the year," added, in his annual report that "the extent to which these orders will remain a gesture rather than an accomplishment will depend in large part on the budgetary recommendations of the President and the appropriations made by the next Congress."

Roosevelt's Statement

Mr. Roosevelt's statement follows in full:

"Well-selected, well-trained, well-supervised personnel with opportunity to advance in the service on a basis of merit is the key to effective government administration.

"The competitive classified civil service system is the best approach

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Guardians of U. S. Civil Service

© Harris & Ewing

Samuel H. Ordway, Jr. Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin Harry B. Mitchell

Members of the Federal Civil Service Commission

New Flying Safety Device Warns Pilot of Stalling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics announces the development of a device which will warn a pilot when his plane is about to stall. The new instrument turns on a light, blows a horn, or moves the control column when the airplane's speed in the air drops near the point where loss of control occurs.

It is this loss of control that pilots call "stalling." When it occurs, an airplane may fall from 100 to 1,000 feet before the pilot can regain control. A large proportion of airplane crashes occur because of such uncontrolled dives.

Stalling is due to the loss of lifting power of the wings. This lifting power results from the rapid flow of air over the upper surface of the wings and when the airplane is slowed down or is made to climb too steeply the air flow changes from a smooth current to a swirling one, destroying the lift and sending the machine into a spin.

F. L. Thompson, research engineer at the Committee's Langley Field, Va., laboratory, where the new instrument was developed, explained that the minimum speed to insure full lifting power of the wings changes under different flight conditions, such as turns, and a pilot cannot rely solely on his air speed indicator in estimating his approach to stalling speed.

The "stall detector" consists of a small piece of wing mounted ahead of the leading edge of the regular wing with an air tube directly back of it. When air is flowing smoothly the pressure of the air compresses a spring inside the tube. If the air becomes turbulent, indicating a loss of lift, the spring releases slightly, closing an electrical circuit.

Labor Tribunal Lists 100 Cases Settled in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The Voluntary Industrial Arbitration Tribunal of the American Arbitration Association today marked its first anniversary with Franklin E. Parker, Jr., president, reporting that more than 100 labor disputes had been settled successfully in the last year and that all the settlements have been lived up to voluntarily by both employers and unions.

Mr. Parker declared that the tribunal, which is entirely non-profit-making and offers its services only when both sides to a dispute agree to use it, has received high praise from Committee for Industrial Organization and American Federation of Labor leaders, and management groups.

It is the only organization of its kind in the country, Mr. Parker said, adding that it maintained a national panel of more than 7,000 arbitrators who serve without compensation and without regard to partisanship or politics. Others not on this panel, however, may serve as arbitrators if the parties to a dispute so agree.

The general acceptance of the tribunal was indicated last month, Mr. Parker declared, by a dinner given by the Association to Edward F. McGrady, formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor. The dinner was attended by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York City, and many representatives of labor, industry, and banking.

Organized Labor Opposes Peace Terms by Outsiders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 17—The idea of negotiation between the two sides in the labor war, suggested as part of the mediation plan of Secretary of Labor Perkins, finds sympathy with a section of the American Federation of Labor, whose annual convention has just closed here.

Introduction of outside arbitrators, however, which is an essential and in fact supplies the new feature of the proposal of the Secretary of Labor, evokes a wide opposition.

Sentiment of those who wish negotiation is that the divided wings of labor can settle their dispute through conference, and can best do this between themselves, without resort to third parties.

Within the last 10 days William Green, president of the AFL, declared himself against mediation such as that suggested by Secretary Perkins, telling a press conference he thought the representatives of neither the AFL nor the Committee for Industrial Organization would agree to arbitration.

Wants Voluntary Action

"We are unwilling to refer fundamental questions of jurisdiction and final control to outside sources for final adjustment," he said. "They must be settled voluntarily."

An unquestionable desire for getting rid of the war and reuniting the labor movement is evident within the AFL. Not all share in it. Many deem that the quarrel in certain of its issues and personalities is irreconcilable.

As usual in conflict, there are bitter enders and peace at any price people. But in between lies a large AFL group ready to bargain for peace once a chance is given.

This group, though, does not think that John L. Lewis wants peace, and they have shelved their wishes until some tangible prospect of worthwhile negotiation shows up.

Some hope has been held by part of this section that the Roosevelt Administration would intervene to get the factions together. To such the presentation of a peace plan by the Secretary of Labor has been disappointing.

So much feeling against Secretary Perkins has grown up in the AFL because of her reputed favoritism to the CIO that any mediation she sponsors gets off to a bad start. While she spoke at the AFL convention of two years ago, last year she was not invited, and did not appear at the convention just closed.

Still the sponsorship of a peace plan is only a detail. The main thing is the plan itself. It might be divided into two parts, first the appointment of five negotiators from each side, and second, the naming of three additional arbitrators from the outside. In addition, Secretary Perkins made the condition that the settlement be binding on both parties.

To this last, the AFL might be likely to agree, as some of its best experts on negotiation say that it is necessary to give conferees the powers of settlement, otherwise one side might kick over all the results of negotiations.

On the naming of a set of spokesmen from either side, the AFL contains such a strong peace group that if the Federation were convinced that the CIO wanted a reasonable peace the AFL apparently would be quick to name a conference committee as it was a year ago. The series of meetings following seemed to be making progress when terminated by a demand of John L. Lewis which the AFL declined.

Some Reasons Against It

On recourse to three impartial arbitrators, as advanced by the Secretary of Labor, it is possible that the Federation might pocket its misgivings, back up on its present position, and accept. Yet nothing so indicating now is evident, and for such reasons as these:

Many of the questions of conflict between labor organizations which will have to be smoothed out in a reunion are so technical that labor men themselves are the best judges. The intricacies of this peculiar controversy do not warrant an amateur.

If the labor sides evolve their own terms of peace, each is more likely to be satisfied and to accept.

Recent experience with a plan of arbitration of jurisdictional disputes

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

This Changing World

Preparedness — President Roosevelt Announces America's Entry Into the Post-Munich Arms Race—The Air Service

By H. B. Elliston

The inscription on the statue to General Sherman in Washington reads: "The object of war is a more perfect peace." It looks as if the object of the kind of peace that was signed at Munich is a more perfect war. All the signatories are now rearming more furiously than ever. Even the United States is being drawn in. President Roosevelt's outline of what might be needed in the way of defense is a foretaste of staggering expenditures which the next Congress will be asked to authorize. Peace and disarmament are impossible on the American as well as the European continent when machtpolitik—Power politics—has been crowned king.

Machtpolitik owed its success to the airplane. Premier Chamberlain said that war might have broken out but for the wings that took him to Munich, but it is unlikely that he would have had need to go at all but for those same wings. Therefore, the greatest emphasis of the Roosevelt program is attached to an increase in the air service. The manufacture of planes, it is said, will be put on a mass production basis.

How this will be worked out will presumably be explained later. Mass production is a simple thing to say, and no doubt the layman merely envisaged the speeding up of existing production. But it signifies more than that. Mass production would require a great revolution in the airplane industry. I don't mean that production facilities are not enough for mass production. America's industry is "little business" compared to the European industries, but even at present the industry has enough capacity to spare for a doubling of its present working force of around 36,000. The revolution necessary in realizing the President's scheme would have to be internal.

¶ ¶ ¶

Mass production means that every factory would have to be regeared to make just one model. For the essence of mass production is the kind of straight-line manufacture that has been developed so successfully in the automobile industry.

Only a few of the airplane concerns are run in a way that would allow for normal evolution into mass production. Curtis and Grumman, I believe, could go into mass production without much inconvenience; perhaps North American and Lockheed, too. The other concerns, however, make a variety of models in the same factory. Consequently, in order to become mass production units, they would have to be more or less revamped.

Such a transformation might be a very tall order, from the engineering as well as from the financial standpoint. Even if the intention is not to put the entire industry on a mass production basis, some of the general production units would be important in any new defense scheme, and that scheme, therefore, would still call for a revolution in the industry.

America's airplane industry may not be distinguished for quantity, but it has a high place for quality. Some experts give it top rating in this respect. I am not thinking of the claims of the industry itself, but of the distinterested conclusion of foreign experts. For instance, G. C. Grey, the acid British expert, has come around to admiration for America's industry. He is the expert, you may recall, who threw cold water on Soviet-claims for its industry a long time before Colonel Lindbergh got interested in it. Several times Mr. Grey has testified to the superior quality of American aircraft. The American quest is always for improvement, and research and experimentation are fundamental in the industry's approach to its production problem. No industry maintains such well-equipped research staffs.

¶ ¶ ¶

In Europe the lag in quality has been due to the need for quantity. Would the forward march of America's industry be similarly stifled by the proposed quantity production? It certainly would be impeded. Already, for instance, there is talk that Boeing's work on the flying fortress might have to be abandoned.

The problem in Washington would be to balance the new need for mass production with the maximum encouragement for continued research. Doubtless the times call for more planes. But they also call for the maintenance of America's eminence in quality production—an eminence that requires unremitting research. America can afford to remain an aircraft laboratory where Europe can't.

The new production is regarded as responsive to the lessons of Munich. One of them surely was the inadequacy of aerial defense. Anti-aircraft guns were found to be inadequate in number and quality. Little has been said under this head in Washington. But a comprehensive defense measure will no doubt be concerned primarily with weapons of defense which cannot be regarded equally as weapons of offense.

The lawlessness now rampant throughout the world has made preparedness first business. It will cost money. But defense, as Adam Smith said, is more important than opulence.

Danes Quote Hitler to Hitler

BERLIN, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Danish minority in Schleswig-Holstein, making capital of Reichsführer Hitler's own words on the treatment of minorities, has addressed an open letter to the Reichsführer in an effort to improve the status of Danes living in northern Germany.

The letter appears in Der Schleswiger, a monthly publication at Flensburg, which is the mouthpiece for about 5,500 Danes living in Germany.

[Most of the minority lives in the lower section of the peninsula, between the Baltic and North Sea, of which Denmark forms the tip. Part of Schleswig-Holstein voted in 1919 to merge with Denmark and the rest decided to stay in Germany.]

The letter quoted excerpts from Herr Hitler's pronouncements on self-determination, and continued:

"We know that you, acclaimed by your people as creator of the new Reich, love your people above everything else and that we especially are certain to find your sympathy for the fact that we also (quoting Herr Hitler) 'cling to our own racial nationality in unbounded love and faithfulness.'"

Acknowledging that the Danish minority is small, the letter declared nevertheless the minority "defends and will be alert for the future of its proud tradition and high ideals."

The letter proceeded to describe the minority's early history and complained of "over-zealous" local officials who, prejudiced against the Danes, are "degrading a neighbor people in contradiction to authoritative statements from the tongue of Hitler himself."

The letter charged that members of the minority were cut off from social benefits such as aid for large families and that Danish "living possibilities are being restricted."

The appeal closed with a "confident expectation" that orders would be given to those responsible.

"The words of the Führer regarding neighbor peoples and national minorities are to be taken to heart in every respect along the north border of the German Reich," the letter ended.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Armament: Its Effect On U. S. Recovery

Project as relief step admittedly wasteful, but some industries expect stimulation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—What does the impending American rearmament expansion mean for business recovery? What are the effects likely to be on internal United States, as contrasted with the world position?

These questions stood to the fore today, as many news stories stressed the industrial aspects of President Roosevelt's national defence announcements, and as business groups including the National Association of Manufacturers, planning its Dec. 5 Congress of American Industry, prepared to assess this new factor in their outlook. International developments in this issue of armaments and industry had simmered down today to attacks in the German and Italian press on Bernard W. Baruch's demand for stiff arms increases based on the imperialist threat of those nations to Latin America.

First, in analyzing the domestic economic effects of the arms program, it should be recalled that the amount of money proposed to spend on American arms expansion is not great compared with the pump-priming expenditures of PWA and relief through WPA during every one of the past five years.

Second, armament spending is admittedly wasteful relief. Building farm-to-market roads or county courthouses or schools is regarded by experts as productive of more employment and reflective of more purchasing power than steel for battleships or aluminum alloys for airplanes.

The Other Side

But balancing these two reservations are certain factors on the other side:

First, the psychological effect of armament spending may be more stimulative than that of PWA. Business regards the old type of public works with a somewhat jaded eye. Armament expenditure seems, somehow, less like a "Roosevelt experiment" and more like orthodox expansion.

Second, armament spending goes almost wholly straight to the capital goods industries: right into steel, or machine tools, or public utilities into other branches which have been lagging far behind other factors in the national economy. Hence, while arms spending may be bad relief, at this stage it may be good pump-priming.

Third, the armament program gives President Roosevelt an explanation for another annual budget which will be badly unbalanced: an explanation which may be more satisfactory to business and the opposition than otherwise would have been true. Likewise, the rearmament effort furnishes the basis for a co-operative movement toward national unity—a great national crusade—which may improve the internal atmosphere generally. It calls for real co-operation between industry and government.

Huge Sums Advanced

Estimates of how much money the Administration proposes to spend vary widely. The President mentioned only one sum—$150,000,000 for naval building. But the Army and air services would likewise receive a share, so the very smallest estimate of armament increases in the next year would be $300,000,000. Actually, the expenditure would probably go substantially higher. It might reach $1,000,000,000 on top of an equal sum for national defense in the current fiscal year.

But between 1933 and 1935, not beginning until the end of 1933, no less than $3,000,000,000 was spent in PWA alone. And the relief-recovery act of 1938 appropriated $965,000,000 for PWA which was to be matched by about $1,000,000,000 put up by local communities, and supplemented by a revolving loan fund of $400,000,000.

So it is easy to see that the proposed arms spending hardly holds a candle to what has already been poured down the spout for pump-priming, let alone work-relief, which has averaged even higher annually since 1933.

But the national defense money might go into peculiarly arid spots. Thus, a big utility program is dis-

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In the Boston Section:

Biennial legislative session issue again to the fore.

Government rests case as police officers testify Graves cleared Curley.

Tremendous new possibilities of making paper and insulation out of clay discussed.

CCC points with pride to Winooski River projects to prevent flood loss to Vermont.

and News From All New England in the

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U. S. Armament Program: Would It Aid Recovery?

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cussed. It is proposed to urge utility companies to build, with Government loans and their own funds, about $1,000,000,000 worth of steam generating plants in 15 key cities, to care for wartime needs. Defense experts believe that the country's electric power facilities are inadequate to handle emergency loads. Such financial help, plus a co-operative attitude—signs of which emerged promisingly last week—would obviously give great encouragement to the utility industry, which has been in the doldrums.

Next, co-operation with railroads to put their equipment into better shape for national emergencies is also being discussed. Since the carriers could not hope to raise the funds for themselves, it is assumed that such preparedness money would come from the Government, and might furnish some badly-needed financial help. If combined with more fundamental grappling with the railroad problem—a task confronting Senator Burton K. Wheeler's Senate Committee as well as the Administration generally—both the money and the reforms might help this second sorely-pressed industry.

Third, straight armament building spends a large share of its money on steel. And steel, now in a price-cutting mood, is a very sensitive recovery industry, plainly in need of an immediate stimulant. Here, again, the national defense program should get more than its money's worth in industrial pick-up.

Other aspects of rearmament have diverse effects. Thus, aviation—the crux of national defense and offense these days—does not use great quantities of steel, and it is believed that present factories could produce nearly the desired quantity of planes if put on a 24-hour basis. The principal effect of spending in this industry, therefore, would be to furnish employment for an additional number of skilled and well-paid mechanics, and there is generally felt to be a shortage of such workmen.

20-Year-Old Plane In Cross-U. S. Hop

BURBANK, Calif. (AP) — Jack Knight, who made the first night air-mail flight in 1923, took off Oct. 16 for New York City in a 20-year-old De Haviland plane, powered by a Liberty motor, in a hop designed to show the progress of aviation in the past two decades.

"I expect to cover 650 miles by nightfall," he said, "stopping for fuel in Las Vegas, Nev., and overnight in Milford, Utah."

Mr. Knight's plane carried 300 pounds of mail. He plans to reach New York Oct. 20, with 33½ hours of elapsed flying time.

Record Heat in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—The 30-year-old high temperature record for this date was broken twice today—at noon when the thermometer registered 84.2 and an hour later when it read 86.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Newark Airport Weather Bureau reported a reading of 90 degrees at 1:30 p. m. today and said it might get a few degrees hotter before sundown.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17 (AP)—The highest temperatures on record for Oct. 16 were recorded in Missouri Sunday when the mercury soared to 90 degrees at Kansas City and 88 here. Temperatures were in the high 80's today.

Churchill Asks United Democracies

Calls for co-operation in resisting the menace of military aggression and asks aid of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17—In a strong call to all democracies to co-operate in resistance to the menace of military aggression while there was time, Winston Churchill, former British First Lord of the Admiralty, in a radiocast speech yesterday warned America that she could not afford to wait and see other democracies engulfed before rising to the defense.

Mr. Churchill said in part:

The American people realize, perhaps more clearly than the French and British public have yet known, the far-reaching consequence of the abandonment and ruin of the Czechoslovak Republic.

If, in April, May or June, Great Britain, France and Russia had jointly declared that they would act together if Herr Hitler committed an act of unprovoked aggression against this small State, and if they had told Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania what they meant to do in good time and had invited them to join the combination of peace-defending powers—in that case I hold that the German dictator would have been confronted with such a formidable array that he would have been deterred from his purpose.

A Rallying Point

This also would have been an opportunity for all the peace-loving and moderate forces in Germany, together with the heads of the Germany Army, to make a great effort to re-establish something like sane and civilized conditions in their own country.

If the risks of war which were run by France and Britain at the last moment had been boldly faced in good time, how different would our prospects be today!

We must recognize that the parliamentary democracies and liberal peace forces have everywhere sustained a defeat which leaves them weakened, morally and physically, to cop with dangers which have vastly grown.

Cause of Freedom

But the cause of freedom has in it a recuperative power and virtue which can draw out from misfortune new hope and new strength.

If ever there was a time when men and women who cherished the ideals of the founders of the British and American Constitutions should take earnest counsel with one another, that time is now.

All the world wishes for peace and security. Have we gained it by the sacrifice of the Czechoslovak Republic?

Here was the model democratic State of Central Europe, a country where minorities were treated better than anywhere else. That has been deserted, destroyed, and it is now being digested.

We must all hope that after we have averted our gaze for a while from the forces of subjugation and liquidation, every one will breathe more freely.

The Major Question

But are we merely making the best of what we have not the face and the virtue to stop? "Can peace, good-will and confidence be built upon some mission of wrong-doing backed by force?"

As we look back over the long story of the nations, we must see on the contrary that their glory has been founded upon the spirit of resistance to tyranny and injustice, especially when these evils seem to be backed by heavier force.

Since the dawn of the Christian era a certain way of life has slowly been shaping itself among the Western peoples. After many miseries and prolonged confusion, there arose the conception of the right of the individual, his right to be consulted in the government of his country, his right to criticize or oppose the government of his country, his right to invoke the law of the land, even against the State itself. Independent courts of justice were created, the law enforced.

But we are confronted with another theme—racial persecution, religious intolerance, deprivation of free speech, the conception of the citizen as a mere soulless fraction of the State.

Like the Communists, the Nazis must seek from time to time, and always, mark you, at shorter intervals, a new prize, a new victim. The dictator is held in the grip of his party regime. He can go forward; he cannot go back.

In such a State the rulers for the time being can exercise a power for the purposes of war and external domination before which the ordinary free, parliamentary societies are admittedly at a grievous practical disadvantage. We have to recognize this.

But then on top of all comes this wonderful agent of the air, which our century has discovered but of which, alas! mankind has so far proved unworthy.

Challenge to Peace

This air menace, this combination of medieval passion, of the weapons of modern science, and the blackmailing power of bombing is the most monstrous challenge to peace, order and fertile progress that has appeared in the world since the Mongol invasions of the thirteenth century.

The culminating question is whether the world should meet this menace by submission or by resistance.

In the Spanish Peninsula, a purely Spanish quarrel has been raised into the region of a world war.

China has been torn to pieces by a military clique in Japan.

The ancient Empire of Ethiopia has been overrun.

In the New World

Even in South America the Nazi regime, thriving under the Monroe Doctrine, begins to undermine the fabric of Brazilian society.

We are left in no doubt where American interests and sympathies lie, but let me ask this: Will you wait until British freedom and independence have succumbed and then take up the cause when it is three-quarters over, and take it up, as you will have to, when it is yours alone?

I hear them say in the United States that because England and France have failed to do their duty, therefore the American people can wash their hands of the whole business. This may be the feeling of many people, but there is no sense in it. If things have got much worse, all the more must we try to cope with them. For after all, there are the remaining forces of civilization. They are overwhelming. If only they were united in a common conception of right and duty, there could be no war.

Future of Germany

On the contrary, the German people—industrial, faithful, valiant—but alas, lacking in the proper spirit of civic independence—if liberated from their present nightmare, will take their honorable place in the vanguard of human society.

We have preponderant world forces upon our side. They have but to be combined to be obeyed. France must start, Britain must start, America must start. If through an earnest desire for peace we have placed ourselves at a disadvantage, we must make up for it by redoubled exertion and, if need me, by fortitude in suffering.

We shall no doubt arm. Britain, casting away the habits of centuries, will decree national service for her citizens. The British people will stand erect and will face whatever may be coming. But, my friends, these instrumentalities, as President Wilson called them, are not sufficient by themselves. We must add to them the power of ideals.

The Issue Is Raised

People say we ought not to allow ourselves to be drawn into a prely theoretical antagonism between Nazidom and democracy, but the antagonism is here now. It governs our lives. It is this very combination of spiritual and moral ideas which gives free countries a great part of their strength.

You see these dictators on their pedestal, surrounded by their soldiers and the truncheons of their police. On all sides they are guarded by masses around them and airplanes, fortifications and the like. They boast and vaunt themselves before the world. Yet in their hearts there is an unspeakable fear. They are afraid of words and thoughts, words spoken abroad, hopes stirring at home, all the more powerful because forbidden.

They are afraid of the workings of the human mind. Airplanes—they can manufacture these in large quantities, but how are they to quell the natural promptings of human nature, which, after all these centuries of trial and progress, have become the armory of potent and indestructible knowledge?

Dictatorship, the fetish worship of one man, against which the British and American Constitutions have elaborated their provisions—a state of society where men may not speak their mind, where children denounce their parents to the police, where a businessman or small shopkeeper ruins his competitor by telling tales about his private opinion—such a state of society cannot long endure if it is brought continually in contact with the healthy outside world.

The life of civilized progress, with its dignities and joys, has often, as history shows, been blotted out, but I hold the belief that we have now at least got far enough ahead of barbarism to control it. And to avert it. If only we realize what is afoot and make up our minds in good time.

Wide World Radiophoto

Winston Churchill

Britain's Former First Lord of the Admiralty, is pictured as he made a transatlantic radiocast from England to the United States on Oct. 16 explaining his views on the recent Czech situation.

Germans Arrested In Canal Zone For Taking Pictures

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 17 (AP)—Four German espionage suspects, accused of photographing key defenses to the Panama Canal, were turned over today by United States military authorities to Canal Zone police at the Cristobal jail.

District Attorney J. J. McGuigan assumed direction of investigating their alleged picture-taking yesterday.

Kurt Lindenberg, German Consul at Cristobal, had offered his services to help a military investigation which was made before the four young prisoners were delivered to civilian police.

Herr Lindenberg blamed the incident on an innocent Sunday outing which, he said, led the picnickers into forbidden zones. He declared Army officials were "within their rights to resent a stupid, though unpremeditated, intrusion on the military reservation."

The four were arrested Oct. 16 while taking pictures of Galeta Point, first defense of the Atlantic approach to the Canal.

They entered Fort Randolph Reservation in the morning by auto and denied, the sentry said, that they had a camera. The question is routine to all visitors.

The sentry became suspicious and notified his sergeant two hours later. Search led to the arrests and confiscation of the quartet's camera and automobile.

They were taken to Fort Randolph guardhouse, and military authorities said they were: Ingeborg Gutmann, the woman; Hans Schackow, said to be employed by the German Hapag-Lloyd Steamship Line Agency at Cristobal; Gisbert Gross, and Edward Robert Kuhrig.

Film from the camera was developed, but officers did not announce what the pictures showed.

With its great importance to normal, peace-time traffic between the Pacific and the Atlantic, and with far greater potential importance in the event of war, the Canal is strictly guarded, and those who would loiter are hustled on their way.

Piers are fenced and policed. Military detachments keep permanent encampments at the lock walls to which access is limited.

The Army and Navy Intelligence Service, Canal Zone detectives, and Panama police are forces keeping sharp check on unusual activities by strangers or residents of the area.

The regulations are so rigid that the Colombian Consul at Colon, Canal Zone, was barred from a pier a month ago because he lacked the necessary pass. The action led to a formal protest.

The Panama Cabinet last January limited licenses for commercial fishing in territorial waters of the Republic to Panama citizens. The effect was to dislodge numerous Japanese fishermen.

There are substantial colonies of Germans, Italians, and Japanese in Panama.

Canal U. S. Tender Spot

WASHINGTON (AP)—The natural vulnerability of the Panama Canal has caused it to be termed in some quarters the "Archilles Heel" of the United States defense.

The Canal Zone is the most heavily fortified area under American control, War Department officials say, because its apparent susceptibility to attack or sabotage is more than matched by its military importance.

Seizure of four Germans alleged to have been taking photographs in the Fort Randolph area Oct. 16 indicates the close watch kept on visitors in the area.

Millions of dollars have been spent to fortify the 50-mile system of lakes and locks through which the American Navy must pass to move from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

There are six permanent fortifications, manned by about 13,000 soldiers. The forts are heavily armed with long-range guns and antiaircraft weapons. In addition there are scores of the Army's latest fighting planes, and three squadrons of the Navy's new long-range partol bombers. Half a dozen submarines and some small gunboats also are kept there.

Australia Considers Koalas For Golden Gate Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia's exhibit at the International 1939 Golden Gate Exposition, San Francisco, is to occupy more than 4,000 square feet and cost £21,000, according to Charles B. Holmes, Director of the Australian National Travel Association.

From the main thoroughfare, visitors to the Exposition will approach the Australian building through a plantation of eucalypts, wattle, and other Australian trees and shrubs. Australian architects have designed the building on old colonial lines.

A feature of the exhibition will be the presentation in colored moving pictures of various phases of Australian life, such as surfing, bushland, fauna, the growth of big cities and main sporting events. A colorful presentation of the Great Barrier Reef is also being arranged.

Kangaroos, wallabies, wombats, echidnas, and parrots will be featured in the Australian exhibition. Koalas (Australian "teddy-bears") may be sent, several of them now being tried out around the Australian coast to find out how they are affected by the sea voyage. If it is found possible to transport them, they will be sent to San Francisco, but while the other animals will be presented to the San Francisco zoo after the exposition, the koalas will be returned to Australia.

New Drive Against Arabs On

JERUSALEM, Oct. 17 (AP)—Great Britain launched a forceful new campaign today to break Arab resistance to her rule in Palestine.

It was started by Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael, High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan and Commander-in-Chief in Palestine, immediately after his arrival by airplane from London.

The new measures were based on the High Commissioner's conferences in England with Malcolm Macdonald, Colonial Secretary, and were explained in detail to civil and military authorities in the Holy Land.

Unofficial estimates placed the casualties since October 1 at 358 persons killed, including 270 Arabs and eight Britons.

A 24-hour curfew law was imposed in the old city of Jerusalem.

Sir Harold was believed to have been invested with wider powers to deal with the Arab revolution as a consequence of his trip to London.

It was believed here the intransigent attitude of the Arabs at this juncture was due to Britain's urgent desire to restore peace in the middle east at almost any price following the surrender of Czechoslovakia and the approach of German influence to this part of the world.

It was said that delegates from Iraq and Egypt to the Arabs Interparliamentary Congress in Cairo had exhorted Palestine Arab leaders to declare a truce and give the British a chance to work out a solution in the Holy Land, but that the Palestine leaders replied there was little possibility of an armistice unless Britain first guaranteed the main Arab demands.

Communist Activity In Minnesota Cited

WASHINGTON (AP)—Steve Gadler, St. Paul consulting engineer, told the House Committee on un-American activities Oct. 17 that Communists had "tried to take over the Farmer-Labor Party."

He added, however, that he wanted it clearly understood he was making no accusations against a majority of the Party nor its rank and file. He described them as good American citizens.

"Governor Benson, Congressman Bernard, Congressman Teigan, and Mr. Williams are spoken of and written up in all Communistic publications as friends to their cause," he testified, referring to Minnesota's Farmer-Labor Governor and two of its Representatives in the House.

Chairman Martin Dies (D), of Texas remarked that the fact that the men were mentioned in Communist publications was "no evidence they are Communists or friends of Communism."

"I haven't yet said they were," the witness replied.

"As a matter of justice," Mr. Dies interjected, "how can a candidate keep Earl Browder or Communist officials from coming in and endorsing him? That does not mean that the Governor is a Communist or sympathizes with Communists."

Mr. Gadler replied that Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York had repudiated Communist support and that that had "never been done in this case."

Women's Wages in Ohio

The average weekly earnings of Ohio saleswomen was only $15.21 in the peak year of 1929; $12.63 in 1932, and $13.54 in 1935.

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World Affairs Notebook

Race Rifts in Palestine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arab-Jew clashes in Palestine first claimed world notice in the riots at the Wailing Wall, Jerusalem, in 1929, but disputes started earlier.

The Zionist movement for making Palestine a home for the Jews was organized in 1897. Britain in 1902 offered the Jews a home in Uganda, but the Zionists preferred Palestine and began colonizing there in 1914.

Population in Palestine (about the size of Vermont) was then 84,000 Jews and 591,000 Arabs. Today it is 380,000 Jews and 796,000 Arabs.

The Balfour Memorandum, basis of present British policy, issued in 1917 by Foreign Secretary Balfour, declared Britain would back Zionist policy. It assumed that Britain was not otherwise committed in Palestine. But the Arab Sherif of Mecca, who helped Allenby defeat the Turks in 1917 in return for promises to back Arab autonomy, had assumed the promise applied to Palestine.

Palestine became a British Mandate in 1920, Sir Herbert Samuel going as first British High Commissioner. Arabs feared Jewish immigration would put them under Jewish domination.

Four British commissions have investigated the unrest which has continued fairly steadily since 1929. Sir Wallace Shaw reported on the Wailing Wall riots and Sir John Hope Simpson followed to plan a new British policy. This policy, envisaging curbs on Jewish immigration, aroused Jewish hostility, and when the MacDonald Labor Government instructed General Wauchope, the High Commissioner, to establish a mixed Jew and Arab Council for Palestine, the Jews objected and the plan fell through.

The Peel Commission went out in 1936 after Arab guerrilla tactics had caused British to send 12,000 extra troops. The Arabs boycotted the Commission, but ceased their tactics on request from Irak and other Arab states. The Peel report in 1937 advocating partition of Palestine between Jews and Arabs except for a small British mandate comprising Jerusalem and a corridor to the sea suited neither Jews nor Arabs. Terrorism revived and the League urged further study. The Woodhead commission was sent for further investigation, the report of which is now being waited.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Persecution of the Early Church, 2: Polycarp's Martyrdom After His Refusal to Renounce Christianity Typifies State's Antagonism

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirteenth of 56 Articles

When in A. D. 169, Marcus Aurelius succeeded to the throne at Rome, and apparently because he regarded the Christian movement as dangerous to the State, he became very unfriendly to its constituents. All believers were its enemies. It had not been learned that in an important sense Christianity and good citizenship are synonymous. Christians were maltreated by the brutal populace here and there, with little or no effort at restraint on the part of the Emperor.

In the seventh year of his reign, a frightful persecution broke out in Smyrna. Christians were scourged, burnt at the stake, or thrown to the wild beasts. The Emperor raised no hand to interfere. Polycarp, an aged man, venerable and greatly beloved, was Bishop of Smyrna. Friends frantically urged him to seek safety out of the city. The mob, however, found his retreat and he was arrested by the soldiers, to whom he generously offered refreshment.

After having been granted the privilege of an hour's delay for prayer, he was then taken to the city and entreated simply to say, "Lord Caesar," offer sacrifice, and be set free. This Polycarp would not do. Haled before the Proconsul, again he refused to swear by Caesar and to reproach Christ, in order to gain his freedom. When told if he failed to recant he would be thrown to the beasts, he replied, "Let them come, I cannot change from good to bad. Eighty and six years have I served Christ and he hath never wronged me. How can I blaspheme my King who hath saved me? I am a Christian." And he offered to make clear the teachings of Christianity for the officers.

The Experience of Polycarp

The Proconsul, Philip, then sent a herald to the amphitheater where the eager populace awaited the cruel spectacle of martyrdom, telling them that Polycarp had refused to recant, but confessed himself a Christian. The shout went up that he had turned many away from the temple of the gods and should be thrown to the lions. This Philip refused. Then the cry was for burning at the stake; and the angry mob, heathen and Jew alike, ran to gather fuel. When, stripped of his clothing, Polycarp was led to the stake, he asked that he be not bound as it was unnecessary.

After he had uttered a fervent prayer to the "All powerful Lord God, Father of Jesus Christ," the fire was lighted. A tradition remains that the flames were not effective but formed an arch about his body, which was unburned. The officials, observing this, ordered that he be pierced by the sword. In this way only was his martyrdom effected.

The experience of Polycarp bears strong resemblance to that of the Great Apostle to the Gentiles, who, imprisoned in Rome and conscious of the impending danger, wrote to his friend Timothy, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." Tim. 2:4.

It is this unshrinking faith in the divine All-Father which has kept the chain of Christianity intact, adding link to link as the conviction has grown in the hearts of men that the Lord, He is God, and that through righteous prayer and righteous living the faithful may be ushered into His presence.

Refused to Burn Incense

Marcus Aurelius was a moralist, and we have from him various wise and impressive proverbs and statements cherished by many to this day for their idealism. He was a Stoic, and his book, "Meditations," is still popular with those who incline toward this type of philosophy. Yet under his rule, and at his instigation, many Christians perished for no cause other than their refusal to burn incense or sacrifice to the Emperor. But when he found himself beset by enemies, many Christians were enrolled in his army, and because these bore themselves so bravely, persecutions under this Emperor ceased.

Through alternate periods of persecution and peace the young Christian movement went on, and, as has often happened when a religious group has suffered unjustly from hatred and prejudice because of its beliefs, it prospered. Not only did it grow in numbers, but in social position. Many prominent personages joined it, attracted by the sanctity, devotion, honesty, and joy of its votaries. In fact, by the middle of the third century it had attained to a position where it became a definite challenge to paganism. In Rome alone, which had the largest Christian community, the number of Christians at that time was estimated at 20,000. Also, an ecclesiastical constitution had been developed there, which had for its purpose the establishment of a polity for the government of the Christian churches.

This growth, however, had the effect of stirring the Roman State as never before, and under Emperior Decius, about A. D. 249, was begun the first general persecution. Where hitherto such attacks had been, as we have seen, sporadic and disconnected, now under command of the Emperor, Christians throughout the Empire were to be put to the rack. The only charge necessary was that of adherence to the Christian doctrine and refusal to sacrifice. A fearful time ensued and almost countless martyrs perished. Decius reigned but two years. His successor, Gallus, after two years of peace, issued fresh edicts, and the persecution went on.

Gallus' reign, however, was brief, and Valerian, who became Emperor in 253, after a few years decreed that all officials of the Christian Church, bishops, deacons, priests, and all Christian senators and judges should retract or perish. This effort was aimed not so much to destroy the Christians as to destroy the organization of the Church itself. It was the climax of the inevitable struggle between paganism and Christianity. But evil did not win. With the passing of Valerian in A. D. 260, his son Gallienus became Emperor. And while the former edict still stood, it was no longer held as mandatory that every official of the Christian Church should be sought out and punished. Thus a sort of toleration became the custom, which remained for 40 years.

Oppression Under Diocletian

During the reign of Diocletian, A. D. 284-305, however, the Roman authorities again arose in a frightful storm against Christians, undertaken apparently in the hope of restoring to its former glory the waning power of the Roman State. This was the bitterest of all persecutions, and it seemed a final test if Christianity was to endure. All Christians in civil or military posts were to retire; all churches were to be burned; all sacred books destroyed; all clergy to be imprisoned; and finally the edict provided that all Christians who refused to sacrifice should perish.

Diocletian, ill of serious disease, resigned, and Galerius, a stern soldier, in A. D. 305, succeeded to the throne as Chief Augustus. Then began the most cruel and barbaric persecution that had yet been undertaken against this much harassed body of religionists. All the forces of evil, it seemed, were let loose and frightful butchery followed. The assault was Empire-wide.

And yet the Christians were unconquered; and Galerius, after four years of bloody tragedy, gave up and while on his deathbed issued an edict of toleration. His successor on the throne, Constantine, issued edicts of toleration; and in Rome in 312, while fighting under the sign of the Cross, he overcame a rival, Maxentius, who had conquered Italy, as we shall see. Thereafter, every man in the Roman Empire was at liberty to choose his own divinity and to worship whom he would. The sun of victory at last shone upon the Christian Church. After a night of fearful blackness, the light of religious liberty illumined the faithful.

Popular With the Masses

Great as was the change that now came to the growing Church of Christ, its troubles were by no means solved. New difficulties arose. This time they were internal and largely because of its sudden popularity. The espousal of Christianity, outwardly if not in spirit, by the Emperor, at once made it popular with the masses. The gates were opened wide and hosts rushed in who were little prepared to live the precepts of the Founder.

The structure was being built of unseasoned timber. Where, in the earlier years, the small communities had been closely bound together by the sense of brotherliness, enhanced because of the very persecutions suffered, now with the incoming masses, who knew little of the letter and less of the spirit of the Christian Church, new problems arose not easy of solution. Brotherly love had little expression outside the clergy.

Two codes of morality sprang up, one for the holy men, another for the masses. Unleavened human nature prevailed among the laity and the condition within the Church was, as it were, an inundation from a flood of materiality received into the Church because of its sudden popularity. Furthermore, in this condition, wherein there was no stabilized mental state, no unity in the Christ of Christianity, the laity were open to the reception of divers strange doctrines, which designing persons, and no doubt sometimes earnest religionists, sought to propagate. That Christianity withstood all the vicissitudes encountered, that the teachings of the Founder were retained in the letter, if not always in the spirit, was the unanswerable proof that it was heavenly inspired, that Divine Omnipotence in some degree found expression through its votaries.

Christianity stood all the buffetings of a cruel age and a savage humanity because it was founded and bulwarked in the pattern of the Divine. So great an unbeliever as Gibbon was constrained to admit that the zeal of the early Christians in facing great tribulations, in preaching their gospel, in their lives of purity and integrity, and in their brotherly kindness and love for one another, was the important factor in their withstanding the punishment instituted against them by the Caesars, and in their final triumph over all the forces the enemy was able to muster against them. The God who is infinite and omnipotent, who is unchanging and eternal, was not absent in the time of their great need. The arm of the Lord was not shortened that it could not save.

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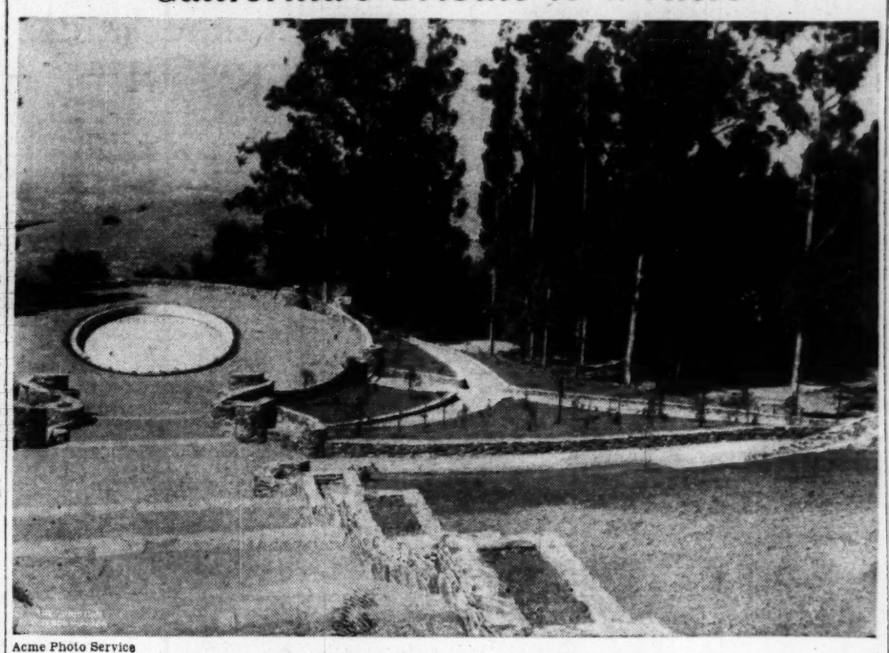
California's Tribute to Writers



Acme Photo Service

The Hights-Sequoia Park in Oakland, Calif.

New Trend in Sandwiches: Flavors to Suit All Tastes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Did you get that whiff of sauerkraut flavor in your pork sandwich?"

"Or did you recognize the bits of cheese and flavor of bacon spicing that steak?"

It's a new machine which is putting all kinds of new combinations of food together, fusing them in one flat slice and then sending them over to the griddle to be fried for the new American sandwich. The machine, called the "tenderet," was demonstrated at the National Restaurant Mart here recently. Crowds of men and women watched the new processing of food and smiled when offered samples of the finished sandwich.

Intended originally to send sharp knives into the cheaper cuts of beef, the "tenderet" is producing new combinations of food. Slipped in with the raw steak now is a slice of mushroom pudding. This is moved under the block of sharp-cutting blades, a lever is pulled and down goes the cutter into the steak, pushing mushrooms into the crevices, interlocking the two and making a mushroom-flavored steak for a sandwich.

New-Flavor Pork

Next comes a piece of pork, over which is sprinkled a bit of sauerkraut. Down comes the cutter and out goes newly flavored pork. Then comes a slice of raw ham and a slice of veal with a sliver of cheese in between. Down comes the blades and out goes a slice of combined pork-veal-cheese needing only two slices of bread and a customer.

Sometimes a slice of round steak is rolled up with a slice of bacon, placed under the cutter, which interlocks and flattens them into a slice for the layers of bread. Other new combinations are constantly being contrived, like "spinach and lamb," "onions and steak," "corn and beef," "sausage and beef."

The best news for the average home is that the manufacturer is considering a similar machine on a smaller scale to be made available for the housewife. This, however, is still in the experimental stage, but when it does come, it is predicted the housewife will sit up nights thinking of new combinations of food to fill that sandwich.

Other new machines to speed the cooking in restaurants were exhibited at the mart. Huge pieces of equipment which cook six bushels of beans at a time, for instance, giant toasters which turn out dozens of pieces of toast all at once for waiting customers, enormous pressure cookers.

Hamburger Machine

A new hamburger machine is almost entirely automatic. All the person needs to do is dish up a wad of meat in an ice-cream scoop, set it on a moving belt in the center of a square of waxed paper. It moves under the disk which flattens it out, cuts the paper, and drops it into a pile ready for the chef to flop on the griddle.

The hamburger business is growing by leaps and bounds, according to restaurateurs. Corner shops are springing up which specialize in hamburger sandwiches.

Popularity of the hamburger shop may be linked to the five-day week, which is bothering restaurateurs, it was pointed out. In large cities, for instance, so many office workers have Saturday holidays that restaurants are practically deserted on this day. But the people, restaurant men figure, are out in the country or in the suburbs, and it is here that the hamburger shops are having such a boom.

Economy was one point stressed during talks which continued through the five-day convention. Economy in cutting meats, economy in the particular cuts used, economy in cooking and serving were emphasized.

Proper Training

C. A. Patterson, editor and publisher of the American Restaurant Magazine, advised restaurateurs to train waitresses properly and choose girls with good home backgrounds.

Austin S. Igleheart, President of General Foods Sales Company, told delegates that recent trends indicate the business trend will be upward in the next few months. By Christmas, he said, there will be an increase in the consumption of products and a stimulation of activity in factories, stores, and offices.

New types of specialty foods are in demand, he said, such as quick-frozen products and others which fit in with the growing demand for merchandise and services to save energy and time for the public.

John Walker of the General Foods Sales Company estimated that there are four times as many eating places today as there were 15 years ago. The restaurant business is second among retail industries in its number of employees, third in its volume of business, and fifth in its number of outlets, it was reported.

California Park To Honor Works Of State Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Among the sights that will beckon to visitors during the Golden Gate International Exposition, will be a park here, honoring California writers. This park, to be known as the Hights-Sequoia Park, is a WPA project costing $690,000. Now under construction, it is expected that the planned memorial to writers will be completed by the summer of 1939.

The park is situated just outside of the city, in wooded hills, overlooking San Francisco Bay. It encompasses the 67-acre estate of the late Joaquin Miller, California poet, and the 182-acre tract owned by the city and known as Sequoia Park. The Miller estate, which is known as the Hights and in which the poet erected many historical monuments, is to be the locale of the writers' memorial.

Memorial Planned

This memorial will consist of tablets affixed to giant redwoods, pine and eucalyptus trees, bordering on rock-constructed steps starting from the foot of a hill and winding up into a leafy glade for some 500 feet. Each tablet will commemorate the works of some writer.

A reflection pool will be at the bottom of the steps, and at the top—on a high point of the hill, an architectural shaft of some sort is to be erected. About two-thirds the way up the steps, in what is a natural amphitheater, an open air playhouse is to be constructed, seating 3,500 persons.

Parking space is to be provided under and around trees, for some 800 cars. This parking area is being designed so that the cars will not be visible to persons standing at the bottom of the steps. Trickling waterfalls in the glade, and "The Abbey," a shrine not far distant from the steps, where Mr. Miller is believed to have written many of his better known works, will add the final touch.

Besides this memorial, picnic spots, trails, bridle paths, benches and tables will dot the entire park area. The picnicking and riding will be confined mostly to the lower reaches of the park, which represents the city's contribution. This section is studded with redwoods.

Object of Park

"We contemplate a park," said Edgar M. Sanborn, City Park Forester, "that will be ideal for family outings—a place in which one may enjoy the same solitude he would experience in woods far removed from the city. It is to be a refuge of peace and quiet."

The writers memorial phase of the development is sponsored by the City Park Department, and the California Writers Club, who will be its custodians. It is expected that the park in its entirety will require about two-and-one-half years to complete. At present about 100 men are employed on the project, and it is expected this number will be increased to close to 200, as more project units get under way.

Farm Housewives' Work

A study made of the labor done by a farm housewife over a period of 30 years showed that she prepared approximately 235,425 meals. The labor cost at 15 cents a meal would be over $35,000.

Endurance Record For Light Planes

RICHMOND, Ind. (AP)—Jaunty Russ Morris and Bob McDaniels, new owners of the unofficial light aircraft endurance record, remained aloft Oct. 17 intent on staying in the air for 150 hours "just to make it tough for anyone who wants to break our record."

Squeezed together in the little ship, powered with a four-cylinder motor, the young aviators cracked the unofficial record of 106 hours set by Merrill Phoenix and Harold Allen of Syracuse, N. Y.

The fliers seemed determined to stay aloft until sometime Oct. 18. They sent down a note their craft was in "tip-top shape."

Forest Fires Under Control in Ontario

FORT FRANCES, Ontario (CP)—After blackening nearly 100 miles of countryside along the International Border, causing 20 fatalities, forest fires were reported Oct. 15 as slowly being brought under control.

The fire was still being fought in the wooded country of Ontario northwest of here where 17 persons were killed, and thousands of dollars damage was done to timber and farms since the outbreak Oct. 11. Three were killed in Minnesota. Premier Georges Clemenceau and

Study in Keeping Fresh: Poets and Researchists

PITTSBURGH (AP)—There is more truth in poetry and creative literature than in natural science, Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Professor Emeritus of English Literature at Yale, told 6,000 teachers attending the Western Pennsylvania Annual Education Conference Oct. 14.

The educator explained:

"When you buy books of science, it is necessary to buy the latest edition. In poetry the earliest edition is the most valuable. Darwin would have to rewrite every page to make his books true. Charles Dickens would not have to change a single word."

WLW Superpower Radio Tests Put Up to Commission

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—A three-member subcommittee of the Federal Communications Commission, it was learned Oct. 15, has voted in favor of discontinuing superpowed radiocasts by Station WLW at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The subcommittee's recommendation must be passed upon by the full commission. Members of the subcommittee are Norman S. Case, George Henry Payne, and T. A. M. Craven.

WLW, owned by the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation, is the Nation's only superpower station. It has been radiocasting experimentally since 1934 with power of 500 kilowatts. No other station in this country uses power of more than 50 kilowatts.

If the Commission should uphold the subcommittee, WLW would not be put off the air because it has a license to operate with 50 kilowatts power.

While WLW is the Nation's only station using 500 kilowatts, nearly 20 other stations have filed applications for permission to use that power. The question of superpower radiocasting has been one of several causing disagreement within the Communications Commission.

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University's 'Mission Week' Broadens Religious Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—As a consequence of University Christian Mission Week, faculty and student leaders at the University of Oregon have completed plans to carry on religious activities, it was announced here by Charles G. Howard, professor of law, who served as chairman for the event.

Students showed an interest in the mission exceeding expectations, and the response contradicted claims that youth in higher educational institutions has become skeptical toward established religion, or that it is lethargic in giving thought to spiritual phases of education.

The program to be put into effect includes organization of a council, chosen from faculty, administration, and student groups, and churches, which will undertake to maintain regular vespers and fireside conferences.

The mission brought a number of leaders in religion to the campus, among whom were E. Stanley Jones, Evangelist at Large for the North India Conference; Jesse Morden Bader, National Director of the University Christian Mission; the Rev. Neil D. Bollinger, in charge of the Department of Wesley Foundation for the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Howard Thurman, Dean of the Chapel of Howard University, Washington; the Rev. J. Hudson Ballard, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Ore.; Dr. T. Z. Koo, Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, Shanghai; Paul Judson Braisted, Executive Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement; John Maxwell Adams, General Director of the Department of University Work, Presbyterian Board of Education; Miss Winifred Wygal, Secretary of the Laboratory Division, national YWCA; Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Miss Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor.

Setting the keynote for the six-day observance, Dr. Jones asked students to align themselves with the doctrines of Christ, to create a kingdom of God on earth and a new social order. The answer to the spiritual and social problem is rediscovery of the teachings of Christ and projection of them into present-day ways of life, he said. He pointed out that "we have everything for the abolition of poverty but the good will to abolish it," and he asked that the Golden Rule be applied to bring it about. Equality of opportunity and restoration of the morally and spiritually "bruised" are needed for a more just and stable social order, he declared.

A dynamic Christianity as a means of coping with problems in this modern, complex world was urged on students of the University of Oregon by Mrs. Overton at one of the meetings. At another session Dr. Thurman told students that a spirit of genuine brotherly love is needed in the world today, if distrust, suspicion, and other factors making for unhappiness and misery are to be conquered.

Industrial and international peace cannot be achieved until there is a world-wide change in the viewpoints of all people as to the issues involved, Miss Bondfield told students and townspeople at a special University of Oregon assembly.

"In the United States," said she, "there has been a growth of trade and industry that requires a change in the trade union system. Craft unions need not pass out of the picture; they still have a purpose to serve. But with the coming of mass production, workers in those industries need a new voice, and the answer is some form of industrial organization."

Dr. Jones, who closed the mission week, made the point that the "Christian way of living does not come without effort on the part of the individual, although the human soul is naturally Christian." Speaking on "Religion and Science," he said that "technical science and the spirit of religion, working together, could remake the world."

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Prague-Berlin Links Tighten; Czechs Attend Reich Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

no complications over Hungary are to be permitted to affect the new German-Czechoslovak "understanding."

Hence Hungarian delegates get a lukewarm reception in Munich and German advice is to reopen direct negotiations rather than to recall the four-power conference.

Expert opinion regarding Hungarian claims show that these even surpass the admittedly biased census figures of 1910 since many areas are demanded by the Magyars—such as Bratislava—which in 1910 could be considered German or Slovak but hardly Hungarian. It is interesting to note that travellers from Bratislava report that across the Danube on the side that is now Germany stands a big electric sign stating, "Pressburg [the German name for Bratislava] is still and will remain German."

Determined by Reich

The situation from the standpoint of the development of European policies is now seen as not dependent either on ethnic or moral considerations. Germany's interests in the Central European sphere appear to be the deciding issue. Thus Czechoslovakia now has been forced to regard Prime Minister Chamberlain's Munich "guarantees" of the new Czechoslovakian frontiers as of problematical value, since it is obviously virtually impossible to implement them should the occasion for defense of this remnant republic require it. Probably again the explanation lies in the interpretation of what constitutes an "unprovoked attack."

Meanwhile the idea advanced by Col. Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, for creation of a Central European bloc between Germany and Russia had incorporated the plan of a common Polish-Hungarian frontier through absorption of Ruthenia and part of Slovakia. But the new German Czechoslovak relations mean that Germany views such a bulwark as a hindrance to its natural development toward Russia.

Hungary naturally wants success in the present frontier issue as a precedent for revision of its frontiers with Rumania and Yugoslavia. This explains the latter two nations' objections to Hungarian power politics.

The current interpretation, however, is complicated by the fact that it is momentarily difficult to ascertain actual developments in Ruthenia. It has been established that 305 members of Hungarian terrorist bands have been arrested there, while Polish and Hungarian propaganda reports would have the world believe that under present martial law Ruthenia is undergoing untold torture. Unfortunately for Poland, the Ukrainian minority in East Galicia have expressed their solidarity with Ruthenia for autonomy within Czechoslovakia.

Federal Republic

Confident that its main problem with Germany is more or less settled, Czechoslovakia is now proceeding with arrangements for a new Constitution. Henceforward Czechoslovakia will be a Federal Republic consisting of three autonomous provinces—Bohemia-Moravia-Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia. These three Provinces will have their own Governments and Diets. There will be one joint State Cabinet consisting of representatives of the three Provincial Governments, together with three common Ministers for Foreign Affairs, National Defense, and Finance. The Cabinet Council will act whenever state issues demand. The joint State Parliament, consisting of delegates from the three Provincial Diets, will meet about thrice annually to pass State laws. The new Constitution follows the lines of the Austro-Hungarian compromise of 1867 and the Swiss Federal Republic.

Election of a new President is anticipated early next month. The candidate will be chosen by co-operation of the three autonomous Governments and the election will be at a joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament. It is expected that there will be only one candidate, through agreement of the political parties. The new President probably will be the head of the Central Government following the example of America.

The Leftist parties have quickly read the signs of the times and the Social Democrats have withdrawn from the Second International, thus freeing them of any international political influence. The Social Democrat trade unions also have left the Trade Union International and negotiations are continuing for uniting all trade unions here in a single organization.

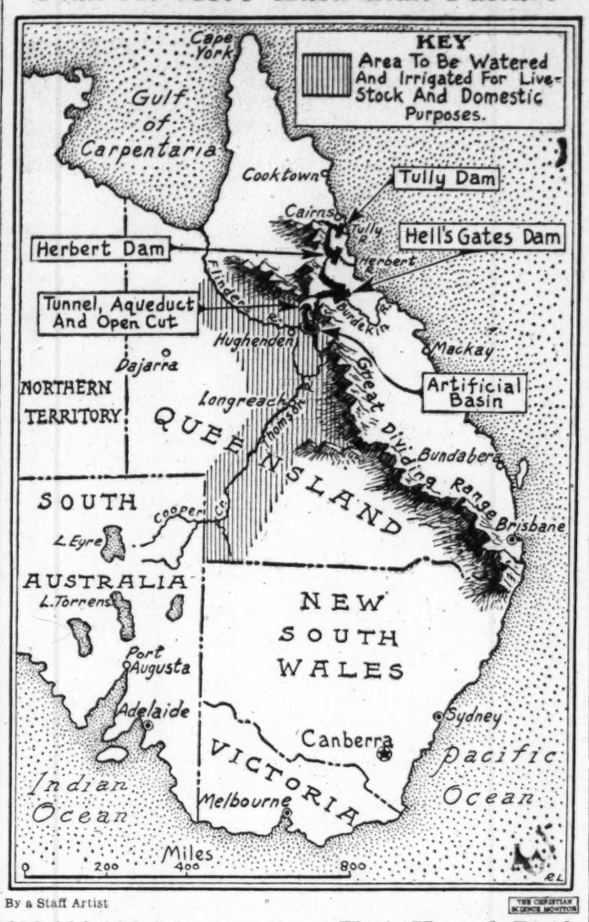
'Balkan Axis' Forecast

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—Germany's Economic Minister, Walther Funk, forecast today Germany would find through Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Turkey the raw materials it needs.

Returning from a good will tour, Herr Funk said that the three "constitute a sort of Balkan axis extending from the German frontier to the Black Sea."

They would arrange production in accordance with German needs, Herr Funk predicted, and said Germany was prepared in return to build factories, electric works, and war harbors in southeastern Europe and supply manufactured goods in any quantity desired.

Plan for More Australian Pasture



By a Staff Artist

£30,000,000 Scheme to Carry Water Through Divide

If the Queensland Government adopts the project shown here to conduct water impounded in North Queensland to the interior, it is believed sheep flocks can be increased by 20,000,000 head and the State's annual income by £10,000,000, to say nothing of crops and hydroelectric power.

Tunnel-Aqueduct Canal Urged To Irrigate Inland Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A gigantic scheme for watering the inland areas of Queensland, at an estimated cost of £30,000,000, has been submitted to the Queensland Government by Dr. J. J. C. Bradfield, who was engineer-in-charge of the construction of the Sydney Harbor Bridge. Completion of the water scheme, in the opinion of Dr. Bradfield, would make possible an increase of 20,000,000 sheep in Queensland's flocks, expanding the State's annual income by £10,000,000. To test the feasibility of the scheme, the Queensland Government will probably allocate money for a preliminary engineering survey.

The scheme is designed to impound a huge volume of water from the rain forest watersheds of North Queensland, carry it by tunnel and aqueduct through the Great Dividing Range, and empty it into the inland-flowing rivers for irrigation and the watering of stock as far south as the New South Wales border. This water at present empties itself into the Pacific Ocean.

The scheme envisages a great new inland waterway, crossing Queensland diagonally, with a capacity to bring 14,000,000 tons of water daily to the dry drought-threatened areas of Queensland. Allowing for seepage and evaporation, it would, Dr. Bradfield estimates, be sufficient to inundate 4,500 square miles of territory with water one foot deep in any one year. It would provide potential hydroelectric power estimated at between 500,000 and 1,000,000 horsepower.

Dr. Bradfield gave details of the scheme in an address to the Millions Club here. The first step, he said, would be to impound the Tully River, near the Tully Falls, southwest of Innisfail. From the first dam, the water would be taken through Blunder Creek to the Herbert River, where another dam would be constructed above the Herbert Falls. A tunnel and open cut would then lead the waters into the Upper Burdekin River, a third dam being constructed at Hell's Gates, a gorge on the river. All three dams would be situated on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range. The dam at Hell's Gates would back up the waters of the Tully, Herbert, and Burdekin rivers along the Clarke River to the foothills of the Great Dividing Range, through which they would be carried by tunnel, aqueduct, and open cut, to discharge into the Flinders River. There, not far from Hughenden, a large artificial basin would be constructed, from which a constant stream of pure water would be led through a short open cut into Skeleton Creek, a tributary of the Thomson River.

By using existing streams and connecting them with canals, Dr. Bradfield said, the water could be made available for the watering of stock and for domestic and irrigation purposes over an area extending from the Richmond and Hugenden districts to the New South Wales border. The principal channel, more than 600 miles long, would be reconditioned and the bed lined with reinforced concrete to prevent seepage.

As for the estimated cost of £30,000,000, Dr. Bradfield said, annual losses of stock caused by drought in Queensland aggregated £2,500,000 a year. At 4 per cent interest, that sum would pay the interest on a capital expenditure of £60,000,000.

Hungary Awaits Czech Proposals On New Frontier

BUDAPEST, Oct. 17 (AP)—Baron Bothmer of the Foreign Office declared today that Czechoslovakia must make a new proposal before Hungary takes further action in its demands for Hungarian-populated regions of Czechoslovakia.

Such an offer, to lay a basis for renewing the interrupted Komarno conversations, is expected shortly, Baron Bothmer said. But, he added, any new plan would be made more difficult to accept because of "increased Czechoslovak atrocities" in Hungarian minority regions.

Hungary, despite a general feeling that chances for a peaceful settlement have brightened considerably, still moved men and equipment to the Czechoslovak frontier. The Cabinet, meanwhile, met to consider suggestions of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

Choice of Two Plans

The choice of method was believed to lie between these two—either the Hitler-Mussolini plan to make Prague accept a new, more acceptable Hungarian plan with the approval of other Western Powers as a basis for resuming negotiations or a four-power Conference for the same purpose to be called by Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini.

The first plan was regarded here as the more likely to be adopted. Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, Minister of Justice, Social Affairs, and Health in the new Slovak autonomous government, was reported to be eager to resume direct negotiations.

Peace Proposals

The peace proposals from Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini were submitted in response to a note addressed to Germany, Italy, Great Britain, France and Poland asking for a quick conference on other means of settling the dispute with Czechoslovakia.

Poland also was known to have made proposals for a solution.

The plans under consideration were said to include a suggestion by Herr Hitler that a mixed commission of Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish, British, French, and Italian diplomats meet in Germany within a week. Signor Mussolini's plan was said to be similar except that he proposed that the commission meet in Italy.

Plebiscite Demanded

Hungary demanded, also, a plebiscite in Slovakia and Ruthenia "in accord with the Munich Agreement," presumably on the assumption that a majority in both districts would favor union with Hungary.

Czechoslovakia, however, contends that the 1910 census was not on a basis of race but merely was an Hungarian attempt—when Slovakia still belonged to Hungary—to determine how many persons in Slovakia, Ruthenia, and Moravia preferred the Hungarian language for daily use.

The total of "Hungarians" at that time was 1,180,000, the number that Budapest demands be returned to Hungary now. But at Komarno, the Czechoslovak delegation asserted an earlier census showed that in 1870 less than a third of that number lived in Slovakia.

The Czechoslovaks' final offer at Komarno was to return to Hungary seven districts with a population of 610,000—480,000 Hungarians, 50,000 Slovaks, 30,000 Ruthenians, 50,000 Jews and 10,000 Germans. Thus, according to Czechoslovak figures, only 80,000 Hungarians would remain within Czechoslovakia after a settlement.

Within Hungary's demands was the border city of Bratislava, seat of the new Slovak autonomous government. Not only Czechoslovakia but also Germany was said to be opposed to this demand.

Slovaks objected because, besides being their capital, Bratislava is the only Czechoslovak outlet on the Danube River. Germany, apparently, did not want Hungary to acquire a modern, fortified city.

"Till the Bugles Made 'Retire'"

Bugler Babe Collison

In a scene from RKO-Radio's "Gunga Din," in which Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., are starred.

Sikhs Course California Mesa As Kipling Story Is Filmed

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It's bad enough to see a turbaned Sikh cavalryman, brassy with bugle, buttons, and sword, galloping across a pleasant California mesa; it might be downright disturbing if you weren't expecting it—as of course we were—to see several hundred others of his doubles, spear pennants fluttering in a cool mountain breeze, follow his over a rolling hill on to that mesa.

Long before we saw the Sikh we had heard the skirl of the pipes and the roll of the drums; for Britain, as the movies know her, at least, makes something of a show of her men deploying through a mountain pass in India. Behind the Sikhs were lines of Scots in kilts, their pipes and drums making a merry chaos of sound as they followed on foot behind the lancers.

The scene, one for R. K. O.-Radio's super-something production of Kipling's "Gunga Din," being shot against the rocky, Himalaya-like background of Mt. Whitney and the high Sierra at Lone Pine, Calif., seemed simple and eloquent enough when it was finally shot. But before that simple shot could be taken a hundred less simple things had happened.

That mesa, five minutes before, had been filled with horses and cars carrying men dressed in everything from the costumes of a cowboy-conscious West to those of ski-jumping visitors at Sun Valley. Your true movie worker moves around a lot, and picks up his costume as he goes. Supplementing the activity of the messengers were crisscrossed wires with field telephones at their ends, over which director George Stevens and his assistants were busily voicing instructions and counter instructions.

Rocks Dynamited

A couple of rocks had to be removed to let the camera view the scene from a high Burma temple which had been built for the picture. The exploding dynamite which removed them sent a roll of sound across the Owens Valley against the White Mountains; it bounced back immediately, a perfect carom, against the walls of the Sierra, and then rolled down and lost itself somewhere in the valley again, near us. What the 15 or 20 field pieces the Sikhs were carrying up over the mesa would sound like in full chorus could, of course, only be speculated upon.

R. K. O. does well by visitors to its sets, even when they are 250 miles from the studio. We were conducted to the 45-acre cantonment where, one supposes, Britain will defend her honor and the prowess of her fighting men against the natives who are just now masquerading as Sikh soldiers of her army. Against the mountain background the fort is tremendously effective. A parade ground covering its whole center is empty just now, but level and freshly oiled. We are told that it will witness several parades by the mounted troops in the picture; and, indeed, it is already marked with signs of their practicing.

Three or four miles away is the village of Tantrapur, which we also tour. A good deal of street and house-to-house rooftop fighting between the British and the Thugs has left it battle scarred indeed. The jail has been demolished too—by an elephant named Anna May (one of four being used on the set) and Cary Grant. The elephant is understood to have done the major portion of the demolishing. The street is littered with empty shells. I picked up three. His Majesty's foot, I'm afraid, would never recognize them. There was a Colt .45, a regulation U. S. Army 30—if my memory serves me—and an odd-looking thing as big as your forefinger and numbered 50-70.

Townsmen Profit

Perry Lieber, the publicity man on the set, anxious to tell visitors everything, had gathered some figures, and I dutifully took them down. Lone Pine, it seems, has had 26 motion picture companies up on this and some of the surrounding mesas in the last 12 months, and the town has realized about three-quarters of a million dollars from their visits. Most of them are companies making westerns, of course, but there have been a few making pictures with Arabian and other romantic backgrounds. "Gunga Din" is by all odds the most important picture of the lot to be made there, and the townspeople know it and act accordingly. Two hundred extra spears were needed at one time, a week or so before we went up. The local lumberyard got the wood, which was lathed by the studio carpenters into spears in no time at all. Then most of the womenfolk in the town set to work making the bunting which adorns the end of each one of them. The local cowboys and most of the available horses are pressed into service to run errands, ride herd on the Sikh cavalry, carry supplies back and forth.

The cost of maintaining such a large company on location is nearly prohibitive. (I am again quoting Mr. Lieber's figures.) It costs in the neighborhood of $5 a man day for each one of the company, just to feed and house them. The studio has nothing to do with that job; it lets it out to a company proficient and specialized in its intricacies.

Herriot Defends Daladier Action, Warns of Future

LYONS, France (AP)—Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, broke his silence since the Munich accord by telling the Nation Oct. 16 that one crisis had passed, but that more were coming.

The veteran political leader, who has been Premier three times, struck back at Government critics who feel that dismemberment of Czechoslovakia was too high a price to pay for peace.

Speaking before a meeting of the local Radical-Socialist organization, M. Herriot said the Government had "lacked both time and the means for action."

He said it was unjust not to remember that Premier Edouard Daladier during the Czechoslovak crisis worked under circumstances created by mistakes of past governments.

"The Czechoslovak crisis is past—or rather one crisis is passed for you realize there will be more of those difficult days," he said.

"We are threatened in the future both with danger abroad and danger at home.

"A democratic regime—a regime of liberty and tolerance—itself is menaced. One republic was struck down, and another is suffering cruelly. You feel the danger coming closer."

The only solution for France, M. Herriot said, was to "show that democracy can be more disciplined than an authoritarian regime."

Munich Aftermath Finds Britain Bewildered

(Continued from Page 1)

doctrine of collective security far more completely than their leaders realized. Collective security seemed a normal advance from barbarity to civilization. They took war to be a thing of the past and assumed that the Government would work out the new era in practice.

Unhappily, the working out, when reduced to political terms, was not so simple as the people had accepted. Moreover there were certain powerful elements in the Government that were opposed to any such innovation. Not realizing that the people had already mentally adjusted themselves to discarding war, these elements blocked collective security through the League, when it might have protected Manchuria, Abyssinia, Spain, and China and, without openly saying so, virtually set the Government machinery back on the old basis of national security founded on arms.

They objected to collective security because it entailed some sacrifice of sovereignty and because they realized that any security plan on a world basis must bring in Soviet Russia—a Government with which they were unwilling to work. Disregarding the probability that they stood to lose far more of their sovereignty without collective security than with it, as the fate of France has shown, they therefore campaigned against the League, warning in particular against too close an understanding with America and other democracies lest it irritate the Fascist Powers.

Public Bewildered

Bombarded by this and other defeatist propaganda, and never told that in any world organization Britain, in conjunction with the American democracy, could dominate not only the seas, but the world economy and on such foundations could build a guaranteed peace, the British public was brought to a state of utter bewilderment, capped by the erroneous impression that they were faced with an authoritarian government possessing overwhelming force.

The terms that Mr. Chamberlain brought from Munich, it is now known, were such as could only have been accepted by a nation carrying far less moral weight than Britain is entitled to possess That the nation did not grasp this fact at first was partly due to intimation that the Premier had not gone to Germany to work on the old discredited system of "power politics," but to produce a new way to peace—through negotiation with a selected number of Great Powers.

With these Powers—Germany, Italy, and France—he would reason out the main issues, settling claims, grievances, economic accords, and ultimately achieving arms reduction. Out of this conference of Great Powers, he would produce a world settlement that the other nations, great and small, would be glad to accept.

Wisdom of Four Men

While any form of conference may be helpful to peace, the proposal seemed to ask the nations to place extraordinary confidence in the wisdom of four men. And when, within a few hours, these four presented the world with an accomplished fact, deeply affecting the lives of millions of people, which no amount of public opinion could very well change, the general sense of uneasiness mounted.

There arose, too, the question whether two conditions vital to a sound peace, were observed at the conference—was it a genuine peace by negotiation, not dictated by one party; were the smaller nations or minorities whose fate was settled without representation given fair treatment?

In as much as Herr Hitler was willing to allow only 13 days for changes—in frontier, government, and population—that clearly required several months, with the result that German troops marched in first, leaving the frontiers to be decided afterwards under pressure of German arms, virtually at the dictation of Berlin, the first condition can hardly be said to have been realized.

As to the small nations, the agreement leaves the Czechs and Slovaks a discontented, if not also oppressed race, to which are likely to be added other smaller races in similar case if Herr Hitler proceeds uninterrupted with his announced plan of extending Germany's dominion to the southeast. Otherwise the elimination of Russia—traditional friends of the Slavs—from the conference bids fair to start a new source of unrest and the prospect of settled peace at the hands of the Four Powers seems indefinitely postponed.

Road to Security

But already Mr. Chamberlain's assurances that he had found a new way to peace were shown to have been virtually discarded when he stated in Parliament on Oct. 6 that Britain must arm to the teeth for "diplomacy cannot be effective until there is a consciousness that behind the diplomacy is the strength to give effect to it." The Premier revealed that he had clearly returned to the days of national security based on balance of armaments—seemingly under less favorable circumstances since the stronghold of Bohemia with its 35 divisions of splendidly equipped troops, formerly at Mr. Chamberlain's disposal for diplomatic purposes, had been abandoned at Munich.

How democracy can recover from the blow it has sustained—rather from within than from aggressor nations—must turn on whether the British people can feel their strength once more and in conjunction with the United States take the initiative in planning a world settlement conference in such form that it will remove the menace of right by conquest and bring back to the world a regime of international justice and security for peace-loving nations.

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Quebec

Westmount: Victoria Hall, Sherbrooke Street West, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Danzig

Danzig: Grosser Saal des Friedrich-Wilhelm-Schützenhaus Danzig, Horst-Hoffmannwall 7, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Denmark

Copenhagen: Borups Højskole, Frederiksholms Kanal 24, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 3. In English. Danish translation read at 9 p. m.

England

Essex

Leyton (auspices First Church, Leytonstone): New Baths Hall, High Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): The Central Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Preston: Queen's Hall, Saul Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

London

London (Third Church): Shoreditch Town Hall 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Odeon Cinema, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.

Yorkshire

Bingley: Princess Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Halifax (First Church): Victoria Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.

Wales

Flintshire

Rhyl: Pavilion Theater, The Promenade, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 4.

United States

California

Alameda (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Coronado: Coronado High School Auditorium, Seventh and E Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Covina: Covina Union High School, 331 South Citrus Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Crockett: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Oildale (auspices First Church, Bakersfield): Standard School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

San Francisco (joint lecture): Dreamland Auditorium, Stiener and Post Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Colorado

Delta: Church Edifice, 755 Meeker Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Fort Collins: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Pueblo: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Auditorium, Van Buren and Park Place, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Illinois

Belvidere: Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, South State Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, East Third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Picadilly Theater, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 27.

Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, 112th and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple Auditorium, 4240 Irving Park Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Chicago (joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Oct. 28.

Crystal Lake: Crystal Lake Community High School Auditorium, Franklin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Geneva: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Peoria (First Church): Mohammed Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Indiana

Goshen: High School Auditorium, East Lincoln Highway, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Warsaw: Warsaw Circuit Court Room, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Whiting: Whiting Community Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Iowa

Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Ottumwa: Ottumwa High School Auditorium, Second and College Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Sioux City: Auditorium Theater, Seventh and Douglas Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Kansas

Larned: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Milton: Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 20 and 21.

Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct 23.

Methuen (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central School Hall, Ditson Place, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 28.

Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Michigan

Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue at Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Minnesota

Austin: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 23.

Missouri

St. Louis (Second Church): Harmony Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Nebraska

Omaha (joint lecture): Paramount Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Scottsbluff: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Hackensack: State Street School, P. S. No. 3, State and Berry Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Paterson (First Church): Public School No. 18, Third Avenue and East Nineteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28. (Note change of place.)

New York

Baldwin: High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 24.

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 87-11 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 23.

Ithaca: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Mt. Vernon: Church Edifice, 116 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

New York (Tenth Church): 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at Grand Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Oneonta: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Schenectady: Erie Theater, State Street and Erie Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Suffern: Suffern High School Auditorium, Washington Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Watertown: South Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Westfield: Eason Hall, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Lakewood: Church Edifice, Detroit Avenue at Arthur Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Lancaster: Church Edifice, 329 North Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Lima: Central High School Auditorium, Pierce Street Entrance, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Washington Court House: Washington High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market Street at Warren Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 23.

Oklahoma

Guthrie: Guthrie High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

McAlester: Okla Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Oregon

Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, Southwest Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Erie: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

South Dakota

Mitchell: Senior High School Auditorium, 400 East Fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Texas

Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 3001 Lake Shore Drive, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 23. Radiocast Station KPAC, 1260 kilocycles.

Waco: South Junior High School, 805 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Washington

Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seventeenth Avenue, N. E., and East Fiftieth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Laramie: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Rock Springs: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct., 25. Radiocast Station KVRS, 1370 kilocycles.

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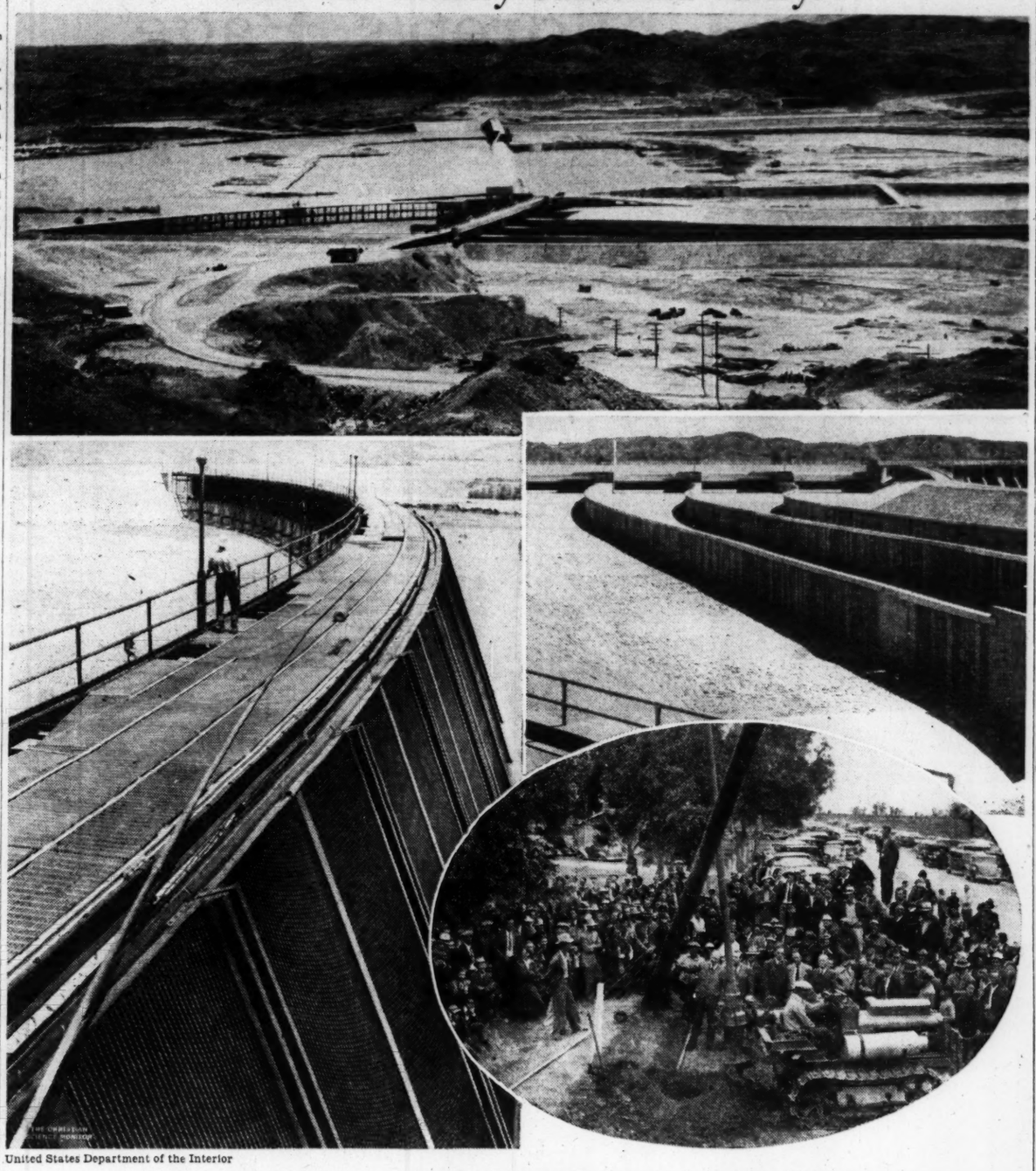

United States Department of the Interior

Imperial Dam Will Divert Colorado River Water to Irrigate 1,061,307 Acres

At the top the dam is shown completed. Stretching across the Colorado River between California and Arizona, it is 3,430 feet long, and its maximum height is 45 feet. At the lower left is an iron sieve, part of the vast desilting works, where water is cleansed before entering the canal. Center right are shown roller gates through which water will slowly be released for the All-American Canal. Lower right is John Carmody, REA Administrator, with hand on pole, and T. H. Howes, President of the Imperial Valley Irrigation District.

All-American Canal to Open Imperial Valley Garden Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRAWLEY, Calif., Oct. 17—Transformation of desert into fertile valleys comes to fruition here tonight with inauguration of power service on PWA and REA projects here and tomorrow's dedication of Imperial Dam on the Colorado River as first water is turned into the long-awaited All-American Canal.

Imperial and Coachella Valleys are the "promised" lands taking shape through the efforts of pioneer conservationists whose foresight envisioned the $165,000,000 Boulder Canyon project of which the canal is an integral phase. The two-day dedication program features the presence of Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, who represents the Federal Government which aided the Imperial Valley Irrigation District in solving this engineering problem.

However, the basic impetus giving rise to the $38,000,000 in immediate works reaches back beyond any single Administration, and the results combine both Republican and Democratic contributions to the advance of man's control over his environment. Now a potential garden as large as the State of Connecticut is to be served by year-round water, and a by-product of what is believed the world's largest irrigation ditch is the power development.

Boulder Source

These latest developments stem from Boulder Dam, the conservator of enough water to ration 5,000 gallons to every one of the world's inhabitants.

The Canal winds through mountain cuts, shifting sand dunes, desert mesas, and rocky ravines, 80 thirsty miles, into Imperial Valley. The main Canal is practically complete, while digging continues on the branch.

The Canal can't be put into service simply by a turn of a faucet. Seasoning is required. The first section, 21 miles between Imperial Dam and Pilot Knob, is to receive its first small flow on Oct. 18, to be increased gradually to prevent the washing away of banks and to insure sealing of bottom and sides with silt moving slowly.

Problems Confronted

Just how long it will take to complete the sealing is unpredictable. Plans call for completion by 1940. Being 160 feet wide and 100 feet deep at places, the Canal has presented new problems to engineers.

One is the 10-mile stretch through shifting sandhills, where Sahara settings are simulated for motion pictures. How well will this sandy stretch hold water?

Another question is: how will blown sand affect the route? Engineers decided against concrete lining for this delicate segment. Instead, they are combatting the moving sand by growing vegetation in a zone on each side of the Canal, by spraying crude oil on the sand, by covering dunes with coarse growth, and by excavating a buffer on each side of the ditch to trap the blowings.

What of the development of the new lands? No less than 400,000 acres are soon to be opened to entry with preference to World War veterans. The first 10,000 acres are being surveyed by the Bureau of Reclamation on Imperial's East Mesa.

Proceeds from hydroelectric development along the route are to pay for the power facilities and the Canal itself. The Canal is to cost $33,000,000, while power investment so far approaches $5,000,000. To have the power pay for the entire Imperial-Coachella project lifts that much burden from the Boulder subscribers who, before Boulder was started, contracted to pay twice the allowance of $165,000,000 for the entire Colorado River project, including the Canal.

Power System

When Secretary Ickes throws the switch, he will start power service over a 600-mile electrification project and an interurban system linking the valley's cities. For the system, PWA grants and loans total $4,660,000, while REA loaned $700,000.

Two of the four power drops along the route are being equipped with generating units.

The gala celebrations through this beneficiary area began today when escorts were to call for Secretary Ickes and his party at the Mission Inn, Riverside. En route south, they were to inspect at 10:30 a. m. the difficult San Jacinto tunnel of the Colorado River aqueduct which is to be completed next year; at noon they planned to leave the aqueduct to drive through date-filled Coachella Valley; and at 6 p. m. they arrive at the Barbara Worth Hotel in El Centro. Here at Brawley a barbecue and street dance will precede the power inauguration ceremonies between 8 and 9:15 p. m.

Tomorrow the party leaves for dedication of the Dam on the Colorado at 11 a. m., with Secretary Ickes leaving at 2:30 p. m. for San Diego and the rest of his western itinerary. The Secretary denied reports that he would cancel his speaking engagements for political reasons.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 6, 13; Dec. 4, 11; also short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 23, and 30.

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 20, Dec. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Nov. 27, Dec. 18.

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Oct. 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Chicago Racket Threat On Subway Union Seen

CHICAGO (AP)—Capt. Patrick Collins said Oct. 15 police were investigating whether the shooting of two men was the start of an attempt to seize control of union activities in the construction of Chicago's $38,000,000 subway system.

Frank Delondi and Gabriel Garo, who have applied for membership in Local No. 2 of the Sewer and Tunnel Miners' Union, were shot and seriously wounded by a gunman who fired at them in South Halsted Street.

Capt. Collins said an investigation was being made to determine whether racketeers have started a campaign to "take over" the union. He said police also were looking into reports that former members of the union objected to high reinstatement fees.

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BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

Bund Unit Ousted From Its Quarters In Oakland, Calif.

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—Ousting of the German-American Bund from its quarters in the German Pioneer House, long-established center of Germanic groups, because of "un-American activities and propaganda," was announced this week end by the house manager, George Englehart.

"They have been making trouble for some time," Mr. Englehart said, "and have been especially cocky since Hitler went into Czechoslovakia."

The manager asserted the local Bund group, with 200 to 300 members, have been wearing black shirts, Sam Browne belts, drilling regularly with rifles, and "looking forward to the time when they will take over control of the United States Government."

Police Disperse Crowd Outside Bund Meeting

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—More than 100 policemen tonight dispersed a large crowd of protestors outside a German-American Bund meeting celebrating the partition of Czechoslovakia.

Police reserves were called when four men, two carrying an American flag and another a sign "German-American League for Culture," broke through police lines and attempted to enter the north side hall, but were repulsed at the door.

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Sitdown on Sitdown Strikes Is Indicated by UAW Leaders

DETROIT, Oct. 17 (AP)—The sitdown strike apparently isn't as popular with the United Automobile Workers' leadership as it once was.

The big Committee for Industrial Organization union was reported in reliable quarters today to frown now on the labor weapon which it introduced to Michigan so spectacularly.

Recent utterances of Homer Martin, the UAW's International President, lend credence to this report.

Also in disrepute with high union officials are "wildcat" strikes.

In addressing UAW members at Flint only Saturday Mr. Martin pleaded for "a responsible attitude on the part of union leaders and the membership."

Reasons Advanved

Several reasons have been advanced for the union's changed views on sit-downs. One of these is that the UAW has demonstrated its strength and has obtained contracts with all of the major automobile producers but the Ford Motor Company.

Another is Mr. Martin's expressed belief that the responsibility of the union must be maintained. After calling attention to the quick settlement of two recent disputes in different cities, Mr. Martin admonished union members: "Once you sign a contract let nobody break it."

Still another factor, it was understood, is the disapproval of any "unnecessary" strikes by Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, CIO leaders who have exercised a guardianship over the UAW since it was torn by factionalism.

Politics Have Part

Michigan politics also was said to have a part in the situation. Gov. Frank Murphy, a Democrat and ardent New Dealer, is seeking re-election next month and has the support of the CIO in the State.

There are rumors that labor leaders at his campaign headquarters are perturbed by any new strikes. One of the principal election issues raised by Governor Murphy's Republican opponent, former Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, is the Governor's handling of the 1937 sitdown strikes.

Mr. Martin is represented as feeling that the sit-downs were necessary when the young union was trying to solidify its position in the automotive industry, whose workers until then had been unorganized, but that that need now has passed.

He attributes this, at least in part, to what he says is "a changed attitude on the part of the managements."

A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

between building trades unions, covering 1,500,000 men, has not been found altogether satisfactory. The plan is up for possible revision.

Certain questions involve the rights given by AFL charter to international unions and their jurisdictions, written in their constitutions. Obvously if the five men on each side deadlocked, the decision would be made by the three outsiders would not be consented to, in the judgment of impartial labor veterans here.

Peace Pressure Grows

However that may be, pressure for peace is increasing. Its source is seen among AFL men as the Administration at Washington. The motive of the new peace drive is credited to politics, because of the approaching presidential election.

Other agencies are now taking up the peace demand, and it is believed among AFL members who favor the New Deal that the Federation may be forced into some new peace move.

Its Executive Council is now dispersed, and will not meet again until the middle of January. Because of division on the board, President Green is not expected by members to commit the AFL to anything new of himself.

The reason for political pressure is attributed mainly to the swing away from the New Deal manifested by the temper of the two weeks' AFL convention just closed. Some of the southern delegates declare themselves surprised at the unexpected shift away from the President.

The cause is credited not to the split in the labor world or to criticism of phases of New Deal labor policy, but to dissatisfaction with general economic conditions.

Frederick W. Carr

Philadelphia Regains Full Taxicab Service

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Full taxicab service was restored to the Nation's third largest city Oct. 17 after a two-month strike of Yellow Cab Company drivers.

An agreement signed by owners and 750 drivers last night binds the company to pay the drivers $18 a week and allow them a 45 per cent commission on fares. The strike started Aug. 15. Later 150 independents drivers walked. The independents returned to work a week ago.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Dilly Diddles and the Ring

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Dilly Diddles was a very special sort of water bird, with a shiny red beak and black feathers. He was quite young, but extraordinarily clever for his age, and could feed himself as well as anyone. He lived in a nice park with his father and mother and a lot of ducks.

There were pigeons and sparrows in the park as well, but Dilly thought the place belonged to his family and the ducks, because there was a long stretch of water kept specially for them. No boats were allowed on the water, and the children who paddled at one end were caged in behind wire netting.

When Dilly first came out of his shell his father and mother led him to a sunny bank of grass with a bed full of iris leaves. They turned their heads sideways and sliced off the tips of the grass blades so as to get the very best bits for him, and Dilly struggled along behind them, squeaking and squeaking and squeaking until they poked the grass into his tiny beak. Then they took him to the edge of the water and showed him how to swim, which was very easy indeed. And then they turned their heads down and their tails up and vanished. So Dilly did the same, just to see where they had gone to. And, after that, he spent all his time diving to the bottom of the lake because the mud was so exciting.

Now that I've told you all about Dilly Diddles and the place he lived in, and how specially clever he was, I must tell you of the adventure he had all by himself one day.

A Good Diver

Besides being clever, Dilly was inquisitive. He wanted to find out all there was to know about everything—about the bed of iris leaves, about the island with its thick bushes, about the stretch of water that lay beyond the bridge, but most of all about the mud. He never tired of shoosheling his beak about in the soft, wet bed, wriggling it along in front of him at a tremendous speed in order to cover as much space as possible before it was time to come up again. Then he would give his feathers a rippling shake, jerk his head this way and that in the sunshine, and—plop—down he would go again, his little body looking like a lump of black rag beneath the water.

But I am forgetting about the exciting adventure.

Well, one day Dilly was standing on the bank, picking and pecking here and there, when he heard a curious sound on the far side of the iris bed. It was not a duck sound, nor a sparrow sound, nor quite a pigeon sound—though it might perhaps have been a pigeon.

So he left off picking and pecking and pushed his way through the iris leaves to find out who was making the peculiar noise. And there, mournfully strutting about, with his head jerking backward and forward, was a miserable pigeon cooing in a piteous manner.

Dilly stopped where he was and looked at him. His feathers were a soft shell pink in the sunshine, and his feet and legs were as red as coral. But for all his fine appearance, he was completely miserable.

"What is the matter?" Dilly asked, in the little voice he kept for strangers.

The pigeon stopped his strutting.

A Splash—And It Was Gone

"I don't know what to do," he said. "I can't go home. I can't go anywhere."

"Why not?" asked Dilly.

"Because I've lost my ring," said the Pigeon. "It has fallen in the water."

Dilly had never heard of pigeons wearing rings, but he was delighted at the prospect of diving for it.

"Where did it fall?" he asked eagerly.

"I'm not sure—I didn't exactly notice," whimpered the Pigeon. "I was flying home—not racing you know, but having a little exercise—when I felt it give a snap, and then I heard a splash, and then it was gone."

"I'll find it for you," said Dilly. "I can find anything!"

He scuttled over the grass, slipped himself onto the water, and dived. But although he shoosheled his beak this way and that, no ring could he find. So he went back to the bank.

The Pigeon looked more mournful than ever when he heard that the ring had not been found.

"I am taking part in a most important race tomorrow," he said, "but I can't fly without my ring." And he went on to explain that he was a very famous pigeon who had won many races already, and lived in a loft on the far side of the town.

He stretched out his long wing-feathers to show Dilly his racing record which was stamped on the under side. Dilly was very impressed.

"When we race," he said, "we are taken in closed baskets to a certain place a long way away and are tossed into the air. Then we circle round and round, higher and higher, until we know in which direction to go. You should see us after that! You should hear the sound our wings make as they flash through the air! You should hear the ring of the bell as we dart through the wire doors into the loft. We are not really home until the bell rings."

A Long Search

For a moment the Pigeon looked quite happy. But then his feathers began to droop again.

"That ring was slipped over my foot when I was a few days old," he said. "It has my owner's name on it. What can I do?"

"If it is in the mud I will find it," said Dilly.

"Oh thank you," said the Pigeon. "At sunset I will be back." And spreading his wings he flew away.

Dilly turned his head to the right and then to the left trying to decide which was the best place from which to start his search. There was such a lot of water and it all looked exactly alike. The ring might be anywhere.

The sun was high in the heavens and he reckoned there would be many hours before it set, so beginning at one end of the lake, he commenced to dive backward and forward from bank to bank.

Until that day he had never wearied of diving, but now, strangely enough, he soon grew exceedingly tired of it. Shoosheling your beak in the mud for food was very different from hunting for a metal ring, and going down here and there as the fancy took you was not at all the same thing as setting yourself to dive in systematic lines.

"Oh dear, oh!" said Dilly, as he came up for the hundred and twenty-sixth time. "I wish that Pigeon hadn't come this way."

Then he thought how mean he was, and set to work harder than ever. Only once did he stop to pick up some crumbs that had been thrown from the bridge.

The last quarter of an hour was hard going, a regular race against time, for the light was fading and it was all he could do to see his way under the water. And then, just as the town clocks were striking eight, his beak came against something hard. Bringing it to the surface, he paddled to the bank and laid it on the grass. It was a little split ring.

* * *

The next day was the most exciting Billy had ever known, for the racers were to fly over the park and he was frantically anxious that his own special friend should win.

The Pigeon had come at sunset for the ring and had flown away with it in his beak. He had been terribly glad to get it back, and said his owner would know how to fix it onto his leg for him.

"Look out for me tomorrow," he had said. "You will know me by my pink feathers. All the others will be white or gray."

Hour after hour, Dilly stood by the iris bed, his head cocked sideways the better to see the sky. Not once did he look down, although he could hear the ducks scurrying about on the water after crumbs.

Then, quite suddenly across the blue, came a bird, beating the quiet air at a tremendous speed. For a moment Dilly thought it was white, then he thought it was gray, then he saw quite clearly as it caught the sun that it was a lovely shell pink.

"Hooray!" squawked Dilly, and hardly knowing what he did in his excitement, he rose in the air and circled in great wide sweeps round and round and round the island.

"Glad," he called into the air. "That's what I am. And hungry—oh my! Awfully hungry!"

Wide World

Dobbin Greets Some Tiny Callers Who, Newly Hatched From Their Egg Shells, Present Themselves at His Stable Door in Kent, England.

The Strange Umbrella

It was a cool October morning, the first sunbeams were scattering the gray ribbons of fog that hung over the meadow. Grandfather Crow sat in the chestnut tree, his black coat shining, his bright eyes searching the ground.

"I tell you," said the little elf who sat close by Grandfather Crow, "I saw it with my own eyes."

"Caw-caw, I never heard of such a thing. Pink and white umbrellas in the meadow—you must have been dreaming!" croaked the crow.

"Indeed I was not dreaming," replied the elf. "I sat under one until the rain stopped. It was a beautiful umbrella, smooth as white velvet on the top and pale pink ruffling underneath."

"But you say when you looked for it the next day, it was gone?"

"Yes, nothing but a bit of brown stuff on the ground."

"Sh-sh, here come the cows with Farmer Brown's boy."

Quietly Grandfather Crow and the little elf sat in the old chestnut tree as the cows moved slowly past. Blackie, Spot, and Molly clumped over the soft meadow grass and munched at the clover on their way to the far pasture. At last they disappeared over the hillside.

"There do you see it?" cried the elf in excitement.

"Caw-caw, where, where?" asked Grandfather Crow.

Directly beneath the tree was a tiny round umbrella, just big enough for an elf, smooth as white velvet and faintly pink inside.

"Don't you know what that is?" cawed Grandfather Crow. "It is a mushroom. They spring up over night when it is cool and foggy. But the warm autumn sunshine calls them in the early morning."

"Well, I declare—a mushroom—a mushroom. Something to eat, I do declare," said the elf skipping about his newly discovered pink and white treasure.

"But it makes a very good umbrella for me!"

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The Apple Tree's Secret

Betsy sat by the window, her chin in her hand. Betsy was thinking of a little girl of long ago. The little girl of long ago was named Betsy too. She had lived in the house where Betsy lived now. She had played in the garden where Betsy played and climbed the apple tree outside the window. She had become Betsy's grandmother.

On Came the Wind.

Downstairs there was a picture of that little girl in a long full skirt. Downstairs on the table was a box made of wood which had been her very own. Betsy had wanted to open it, but the key was lost. No one knew what had become of it, not even Gigi, who knew everything.

Betsy turned away from the window.

"Gigi," she said, "do you think that some day we shall find the key to grandmother's box?"

"Who knows but that we shall," she said. "It must be in the house somewhere. Perhaps the mice carried it down the mousehole and there it may be still, after all these years." She got up and went to the window.

"Such a wind," Gigi said, as if she had quite forgotten the little lost key.

But Betsy had not.

"Gigi," she went on, "what do you think is inside grandmother's box? Do you think it may be something she played with when she was a little girl like me?" Gigi did not answer. She stood staring out of the window at the boughs of the apple tree rocking in the wind.

On came the wind against the apple tree. There was a crash so loud that Gigi stopped her ears.

"The apple tree has fallen," Betsy cried. "Look!" She caught Gigi's hand and they ran out as if the wind had blown them there to see the fallen tree.

Something Bright Caught Betsy's Eye.

"How big it is," Betsy whispered.

All around on the grass lay bits of wood and bark and leaves. Betsy bent down. Something bright caught her eye.

"Gigi," she shouted, "it's the little key. 'Look Gigi, the key to grandmother's box!"

Gigi's eyes opened wide. "It's truly a little key," she said, "and it never was there before but where? . . ." Of a sudden Gigi began to think.

"Betsy," she cried, "the little key must have been in the apple tree." Gigi thought again, this time for a whole minute.

"I believe," she said and her eyes were shining, "I believe that little girl of long ago dropped the key in a hole in the apple tree and the apple tree grew and grew around it until the key was quite hidden away."

"Oh," Betsy said and again, "Oh!" She looked up at the apple tree. "Gigi," she cried, "trees whisper, don't they and I think the apple tree has been whispering its secret all these years."

They went into the house to Grandmother's wooden box. The little key fitted into the lock. The cover flew back and Betsy saw within a wee doll dressed like the little girl in the picture.

"Grandmother's doll," she whispered. She looked up at Gigi her eyes round and big. "Isn't it all strange, Gigi," she said.

"Not so strange," Gigi answered smiling. "The most happy surprises are sometimes hid away where you never expect to find them."

"Grandmother's Doll," Whispered Betsy.

These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Monday every month.)

One Clear October Evening

Mr. Moon so bright and round
Peeped into a farmer's garden,
And a pumpkin there he found.

Mr. Moon, perplexed and
startled,
To the pumpkin said, "Tell
me,
Are you, sir, perhaps an earth
moon
Staring from those vines at
me?"

Yellow pumpkin laughed and
answered,
"I'm a pumpkin, Mr. Moon,
But I think, sir, if I'm patient
I'll be a Jack-o-lantern soon."

OMA OLNA MARTIN

The Lion That Ate Tomatoes

"Yes, that's what I'll do," said the very young lion.

He rolled out of bed in a hurry, and started to lick and comb himself. And when he felt tidier than ever before in his life he looked in his little mirror and said, "Splendid!" Then he trotted in to breakfast.

"Edward," said his mother, with her back to him, "have you washed your face and ears?"

"Yes, Mother dear."

"And combed your mane?"

"Yes, Mother dear."

"And brushed your tail?"

"Yes, Mother dear."

Mrs. Lion was so surprised that she put a dirty spoon down on the clean cloth. "Why, so you have!" she said, looking round at him.

She didn't like to make it seem queer by asking why, and so she was glad when Edward told her he was going out for the day.

"Oh," said his father, who had just come in, "and where to, my son?"

"Beyond the jungle, and the deep, green wood, into places where human beings live," said the young lion, Edward.

At that, his father and mother looked at each other, and said, "Do you think we ought to let him?"

"Why not?" asked their son.

"Because the human beings don't know we're vegetarian lions," they said, "and they expect us to grr-owwl and bite."

An Apple for Lunch

"How funny," laughed Edward Lion. "But I can show them we don't."

As he was so brave, his parents felt they must not stop him, and they agreed to let him go.

"Don't be too late for supper, though," added Mrs. Lion, "as I've a special treat for you. And here's an apple for your lunch."

Then the very young lion set out. He padded through the jungle, calling to his big and little friends, "I'm going into places where human beings live." And they answered, "How brave!" and went back to their relations, and told them.

When he came to the end of that, he padded through the deep, green wood, where he didn't know quite so many creatures. But those he spoke to were very friendly, and they also said, "How brave!" So the very young lion thought he must be—just a little.

The wood was long and wiggley, but at last he came out of it, and then suddenly he got a queer little feeling inside, as he looked toward the places where human beings live.

"I wish I hadn't come," he thought. "I do wish I hadn't washed my face and ears, and combed my mane and tail, and come!"

For quite five minutes he thought it, and then he said, "But now I'm here, and I must go on."

So He Went On

So he did, and in order to show that he wasn't savage he put on his best smile, which was of the kind that joins one ear to the other.

It was very early in the morning, and there were not many people about, but at last he came up behind a milkman, and gave a frendly little growl.

The man looked round, and dropped his pails with a horrid clatter.

"Oh, don't do that!" begged Edward.

He put his paw on the other's shoulder, and smiled his big smile, till the man felt happy again. Then he left him and trotted on.

After that he met several children on their way to school, and at first they said, "What a big dog!" But when Edward drew nearer, they exclaimed in delight, "No, it's a little boy lion!" They weren't afraid of him, because he looked so pleasant.

It was still quite early when Edward Lion looked across a field, and saw a house made of glass, and some red things hanging inside.

"I'm hungry," he thought. "Perhaps I shouldn't have eaten my lunch apple so soon, but it was a nuisance to carry."

So he crossed the field, and looked inside the house of glass.

"Tomatoes," he said, "that's what lions like!"

Six Tomatoes

He wondered if he might help himself to a few, and when he put his nose inside the open door, there was one on the floor really giving itself away. So he ate it and said, "Hmm, grmm, hmm, grmm, yes, that is what lions like."

Then he found another, and another, and another, and when he had eaten six he felt so happy that he lay down in the sun, inside the glass house, and went to sleep.

In the middle of a very nice dream, he was wakened by a squeal, "Get away, get away, I don't want to be eaten. Get away!"

He opened his eyes to see a monkey sitting on a ledge above him, and he said, "I'd be ashamed to make all that fuss. Besides, who's going to eat you?"

"You, you, you," screamed the other.

Edward, the young lion, shook his mane. "I've never ever eaten monkey," he answered, "and I don't want to. Besides, I'm a vegetarian lion. See!"

He took another tomato, and the monkey stopped squealing and watched.

"How silly I am," he agreed. "Come on, I'll race you."

The Special Supper

So they went round and round the glass house with such a squeaking and roaring that the cook heard them and said, "Please, Mum, there's a lion in the garden!"

"Well, give it something to eat," said her mistress, just as though things like that happened every day.

As the maid didn't like to go alone, she went with her, and they put a huge plate of bones down hurriedly, and walked away.

"No," said Edward Lion, shaking his mane when he had sniffed them, "that's not what this lion likes."

He took another tomato, and ate that. Then he galloped to the human beings, and rolled over, smiling his special smile.

"Why," said the cook, just as the children had done, "he's only a little boy lion."

After a time they left him to play with the monkey, which he did most of the day. But as the sun slid behind the trees, Edward Lion said, "I must go home to my mother, and have my special supper."

So he left the places where human beings live, and hurried through the deep, green wood, and then through the jungle.

And when his mother gave him that special supper, what do you think it was? Four ripe, juicy tomatoes.

Mary F. Moore

Where the Wheat Grains Rolled

"I would love to see a fairy!" Robin said one day.

He was sitting on the kitchen table swinging his legs and watching Elizabeth making pies. Outside the air was hot and steamy, and the fields were hidden in mist. Inside it was hotter still. Elizabeth had her sleeves rolled up and her round red face looked hot and steamy too, Robin thought.

"Put three grains of wheat on a four-leafed clover," said Elizabeth.

"Why?" asked Robin.

"Something will happen," Elizabeth replied, mysteriously.

"I'll go and do it now," said Robin, and ran out.

Well, he hunted and he hunted until at last he found a four-leafed clover on the other side of the hedge at the bottom of the garden. He bent down and counted the leaves to make sure. One, two, three, four. Yes, they were all there. But where was he going to get the three grains of wheat?

"From Farmer Huxtable's field, of course," laughed Elizabeth, who was passing at that moment on her way to fetch the eggs that the brown hen had laid for her.

With a stick, Robin marked the place where the four-leafed clover grew, and ran off to the wheat field.

Then Robin Waited

He picked the three grains, and running back, laid them very carefully on the clover leaf. It wasn't easy because there was so little room, and they kept on rolling off onto the ground just as he thought they were settled.

At last the three grains were nicely arranged, and then Robin sat down and waited for, of course, he knew Elizabeth was sure to be right. Elizabeth knew so many lovely things, and if she said something would happen, well, then, it would.

"Whoopsy Doodle Doo!" a voice whispered suddenly quite close to him.

A small creature, no bigger than your little finger, was trying to shake the grains of wheat from the clover leaf.

"Oh, don't do that!" cried Robin. "I have just arranged them so nicely, and it took me an awful long time to do."

"But I must," said the tiny fellow, and Robin's heart began to thump with excitement. "I can't have three grains of wheat wasted. Whatever would the miller say if he knew? Three grains of wheat will grow into three ears of wheat, and wheat makes flour, and flour makes bread, and folk must have bread. Whoopsy Doodle Doo!" he cried again as, with his little hands, he shook the clover leaf. But still the grains did not move.

"Tell me what you are going to do with them," said Robin, "and then I'll help you."

"Shake them off first," cried the tiny fellow.

Off They Rolled

Very gently Robin shook the clover leaf. The three grains rolled onto the ground, on and on, over and over, down and down the hill till at last they stopped outside the cottage of a poor man who was leaning sadly over his wall.

"Whoopsy Doodle Doo!" cried the tiny fellow, and immediately, from the grains, there sprang up three tall green blades with three beautiful yellow heads on the top.

Robin rubbed his eyes, he could hardly believe what he saw, and the poor man shouted, "Wife! Wife! Come and see! We have wheat growing on our land."

Now it happened that just at that moment the miller passed, a fine, handsome man whom everyone respected, and seeing the wheat he paused.

"Your land must be good," he cried to the poor man. "If you will sell it to me I will pay you a good price for it and plant a wheatfield."

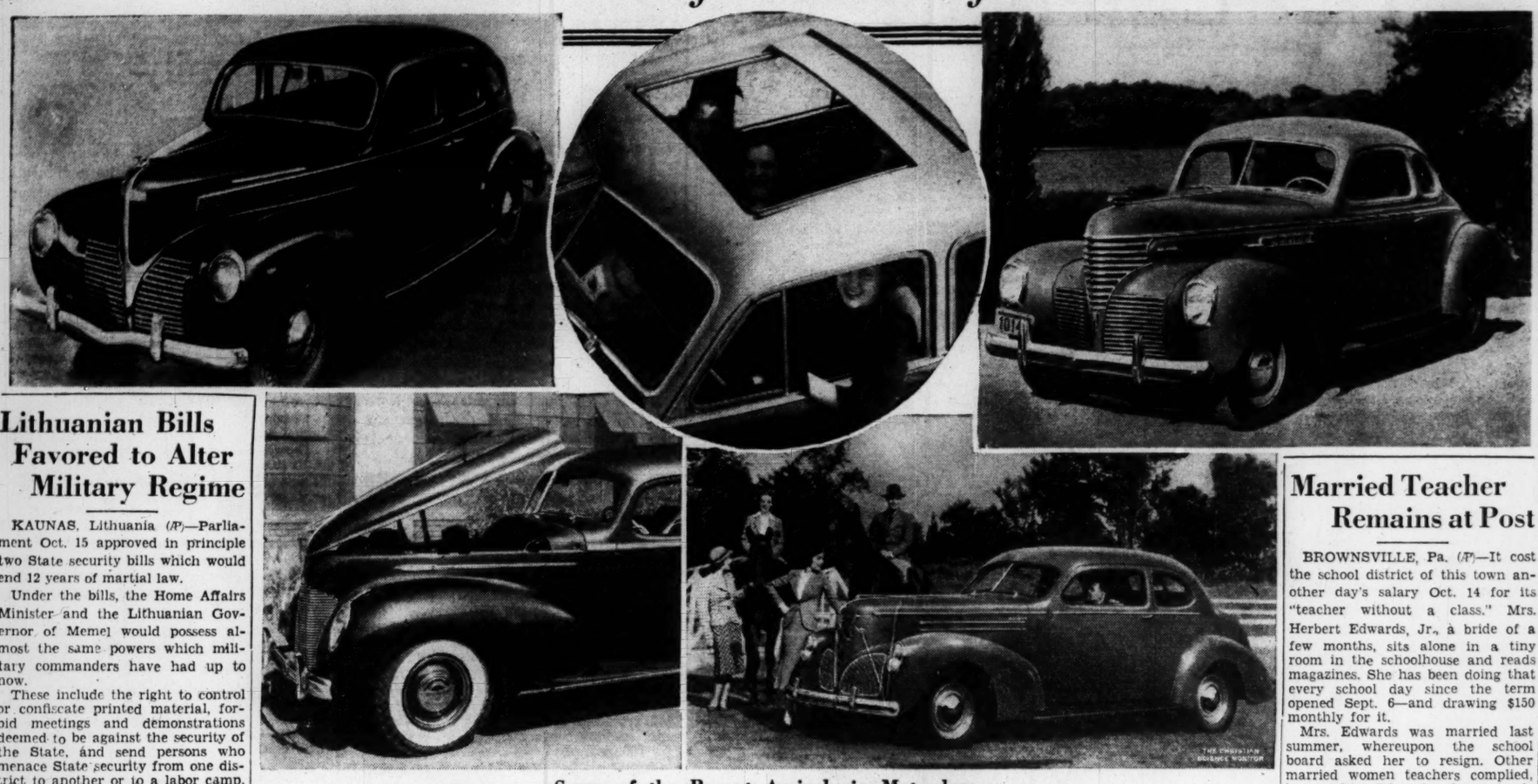
"That is a very good thing," said Robin, turning to the tiny fellow who had arranged it all. But lo and behold! he had vanished, and although Robin searched everywhere he was nowhere to be found.

He ran back to Elizabeth who was sitting outside the kitchen door trying to get cool.

"I found a tiny little man and now I've lost him again!" he cried.

"Fairies are like that," said Elizabeth, handing him one of her pies. "But now you've been introduced, you are sure to see him again!"

Cars Put On a Graceful Instead of a Bold Front



Some of the Recent Arrivals in Motordom

Upper left: New Dodge Luxury Liner, with headlights set lower to the ground and flush with fenders. Upper center: Cadillac and La Salle models for 1939 offer the "turret top" with vision overhead. Upper right: This De Soto coupe measures 200 inches over all, the longest, rangiest model in the De Soto line of its kind ever produced. It has comparable space inside too. Lower left: The new Hudson has a locking device that locks the hood as it locks the rest of the car, protecting the battery and engine parts against looting. Lower right: The Studebaker State President shows what a club sedan should be in accordance with Studebaker ideals. It has two wide doors and 115 horsepower.

Lithuanian Bills Favored to Alter Military Regime

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—Parliament Oct. 15 approved in principle two State security bills which would end 12 years of martial law.

Under the bills, the Home Affairs Minister and the Lithuanian Governor of Memel would possess almost the same powers which military commanders have had up to now.

These include the right to control or confiscate printed material, forbid meetings and demonstrations deemed to be against the security of the State, and send persons who menace State security from one district to another or to a labor camp.

The only opposition was voted by three Memel German members of Parliament.

A special Parliamentary committee will elaborate the text of the bills.

Martial law has been in effect in Lithuania since 1926 when the Nationalist Party came to power following a coup d'etat. The law has been used since to bolster its semi-dictatorial regime.

Florida? Two Rainy Days? Paper Keeps 'Offer' Open

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—For the tenth time in 28 years, the Evening Independent, which gives away its home edition when the sun fails to shine, was distributed free the second day in succession. The free paper Oct. 14 was the 131st since Maj. Lew B. Brown, publisher, instituted the "sunshine offer."

$9 TO NOVA SCOTIA (YARMOUTH)

$10 TO NEW BRUNSWICK (SAINT JOHN) VIA

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

TWO ROUND TRIPS PER WEEK TO YARMOUTH

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ONE ROUND TRIP PER WEEK TO SAINT JOHN (via Yarmouth)

Leave Central Wharf, Boston, Wednesdays at 5 P. M. Due Saint John Thursdays at 3 P. M. Return sailings from Saint John Fridays at 8 A. M. *One-way fare, Boston to Saint John, $10. Round trip, $18.40.*

Passengers holding through tickets to interior points in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island may occupy staterooms Thursday nights, while the ship is lying in Saint John, without extra charge.

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Benjamin Franklin had the unique distinction of being the only American to sign the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Treaty of Paris, and Treaty of Alliance with France.

Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, is only two blocks from the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, and other historic shrines are nearby. If you come to New York for the 1939 Fair, be sure to stop over at the Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. Its 1200 rooms (all with bath) are thriftily priced.

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SAMUEL EARLEY, *Managing Director*

A GREAT NAME A GREAT HOTEL

Parade of 1939 Model Cars About Ready for Auto Show

Motors and Motorways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three more automobile manufacturers released the brakes on their 1939 models today and sent them down the automotive ways into dealers showrooms throughout the United States for their first official public reviews.

The three additions to the 1939 panorama of automotive splendor are Dodge, Cadillac-LaSalle and De Soto. Pontiac pushed its polished nose into the showrooms yesterday and Hudson announced its official offerings earlier this week.

Thus the annual drama of the automobile that began with the turn of the century sweeps on, scene by scene, toward the grand finale of national automobile shows to be launched in New York, Nov. 11, followed the next day by the Boston Automobile Show opening, and running through a succession of city shows thereafter in all parts of the country.

While rumors of radical changes in body designs have attained customary strong proportions, they are without foundation, excepting in a few isolated cases.

Packard Retains Individuality

Pontiac retains its individual silver streak running from the bottom of the radiator to the windshield. Packard is practically unaltered in exterior design. LaSalle and Cadillac have changed the location of radiator grilles to fit into the "catwalk" between fenders and hoods.

De Soto's traditional horizontal grille has been retained with a completely new treatment which includes the addition of two smaller grilles beneath the main grille. Fenders, catwalks, hood and radiator grilles have been blended into a single unit. Body contours, forward grilles, fenders, lamps, windshield, running boards are all different on the new Dodge.

Hudson's front end is marked by the latest type of low radiator grille work. This car is featuring a hood that locks down from the dashboard.

Action and working units will be emphasized at the coming shows, even as they are being accented in dealer showrooms today. Mechanical workings will be explained to motorists either by silent captions or automatic talking machines, or by qualified lecturers. At the New York Show, they will be called "lecturers," as distinguished from "barkers" or high-pressure salesmen. For these lecturers will be trained to tell their stories quietly and briefly.

Cars Feel and Are More Roomy

Many visitors climbing into the front compartments of 1939 automobiles will experience a strange feeling of roominess equivalent to backseat riding. They will reach for the gearshift lever, only to find it has been moved from the floor to the steering column. Three-in-the-front seat used to be against the law. But in 1939 models it will be permissible and even advisable.

This season introduces the six-seater to the motoring public without any fundamental changes in car designing. Hence, the days of the five-seater automobile are numbered.

Novel car introductions include at least one new four-cylinder, the Hupp, with two fours continued from last year, the Willys and Austin. There will be some new sixes and more eights, not yet announced. The trends toward fewer cylinders are made possible by better balanced engines, improvements in fuel distribution and smoother performance.

Increases in power output will be marked with engine sizes unchanged.

Window in Top

The "turret-top sunshine roof" has come to the American automobile field on a standard body type car for the first time in history. That is the way Cadillac and LaSalle salesmen are talking about the sliding panel roof now available as optional equipment. The roof can be locked at any position. When open it provides air-circulation on warm days and a clear view of the mountains when needed.

Other features emphasized by Cadillac and LaSalle are increased visibility obtained by narrower body pillars and higher windshields, steering column gearshifting, greater economy, more room, concealed door hinges and recessed dashboard controls. The cars may be had with or without running boards at no extra cost.

De Soto Loses Bustle

Long, sleek and distinctly modern in appearance, the new De Sotos went on display in dealer showrooms all over America today.

De Soto has said "goodbye" to old-fashioned trunk "bustles" with the introduction of a new streamlined luggage locker that is even bigger than last year's trunk, but is completely concealed within the long, tapering streamlined body.

The front-end of the new De Soto is massive, with wide-range safety headlamps set flush in the front fenders to completely identify the full width of the car to oncoming drivers at night. Beautiful streamlining blends the fenders, catwalks, hood and distinctive chromium radiator grille into one unit, with the same smoothly flowing contours that airplane designers have achieved in the functional design of big airliners.

New colors have been added in a new kind of body and sheet metal finish called "Durasheen," which has a very high lustre and will retain its brilliance under hot sunlight and other difficult weather conditions. Standard colors for 1939 include: cascade blue, midnight blue, Williamsburg tan, gem green, regal maroon, palace mulberry, streamliner gray and black.

Dodge Luxury Liner

The Dodge "luxury liner" is the name applied to the company's 1939 production which marks the silver anniversary of the Dodge Division of the Chrysler Corporation.

The new Dodge is longer in wheelbase and wider in body, two circumstances which in addition to contributing to impressive appearance, have been turned to fullest advantage in the interiors—in wider seats, increased leg and elbow space, and in markedly greater visibility. As if to crown so much newness, the manufacturers are finishing the bodies in a newly perfected enamel in a wide variety of optional colors.

In designing the chassis of the new Dodge Luxury Liner, engineers provided a new frame with six-inch side members. The greatest change is noted in the heavier front end of the new frame, which now accommodates an individual-action front-wheel suspension incorporating special-type tempered, tough yet resilient coil springs of Amola, the sensational new steel also used extensively in the manufacture of Dodge wheel shafts, transmission and drive gears, and in many other vital parts. In securing the closest approach to ideal weight distribution, the front and rear seats are located in the cradled area between front and rear wheels.

New Pontiac Six

Pontiac engineers have displayed skill and originality in the design of three new lines of cars for 1939 that combine the height of fashion and good taste in modern streamlining and rich appointments with important mechanical improvements that feature Duflex rear springs as the greatest engineering achievement.

The Quality Six, a newcomer to the line, is designed for large production at a low price. With five body models (two and four-door sedans, business and sport coupes, and station wagon) of 190 inches overall length, it digs deeper into the lower price field than any previous Pontiac.

The DeLuxe Six, with the same engine but longer chassis than the Quality Six, comes in five more finely appointed bodies. A cabriolet with two coupes and two sedans constitute the line. Overall length of 196¼ inches makes it the longest six by four inches Pontiac has ever built.

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Married Teacher Remains at Post

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. (AP)—It cost the school district of this town another day's salary Oct. 14 for its "teacher without a class." Mrs. Herbert Edwards, Jr., a bride of a few months, sits alone in a tiny room in the schoolhouse and reads magazines. She has been doing that every school day since the term opened Sept. 6—and drawing $150 monthly for it.

Mrs. Edwards was married last summer, whereupon the school board asked her to resign. Other married women teachers complied, but not Mrs. Edwards, who contends that under provisions of the State's Teacher Tenure Act she cannot be discharged for marriage. The board then assigned a substitute teacher to her class in social science.

Said Willard Griffin, President of the Board: "We'll pay her until the tenure law is amended so that we won't have to pay married teachers."

Salmon's Progress

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Big Senate Battles Foreseen; New Deal Called Impractical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) Montana, who led the fight against the Court Bill last year, and is sometimes mentioned as a coalition Presidential candidate for 1940, is prepared for two years of insurgent warfare on Capitol Hill, and may not seek his Senate seat two years hence.

The aggressive Senator who was Vice-Presidential candidate with the elder La Follette in the Progressive campaign of 1924, is back in Washington— and freely outlines his views on the political scene.

First, he believes the next session will be full of major battles, and he does not expect that he and his associates will seek to oust Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, as majority leader. Rather, speaking with blunt contempt, he says:

"We've got the votes. We could do it, all right. But what would be the point? Let Barkley go on as leader. Whom will he lead? Schwellenbach and Minton? The next Senate will be every man for himself."

This attitude well reflects the hostility prevailing between Senators who were in line of fire of the recent purge effort, and those who are completely loyal to the President. In between, of course, exists a great floating group which will swing the balance of power.

In view of discussions of Senator Wheeler as a coalition Presidential candidate, with Republican backing, his views on New Deal objectives deserve to be recorded. He pledged himself again to the "broad objectives" of President Roosevelt, reiterated his belief in the essentials of the program, but disagreed with its "lack of practicality" in administration and legislation. He said:

"How can you quarrel with the President's objectives? They're fine! They're perfect! But the New Dealers don't know how to write a bill. They can't make things work."

Proudly Senator Wheeler said he was in "a perfect position to be an independent" in the coming session.

Guess who made this tender POUND CAKE?

M-mm—bet anything it's one of DRAKE'S CAKES

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Shoes have never been so thrilling as they are this fall. Our brand new, colorful collection includes plum, blue, brown, black . . in rich suedes, reptiles, calf and kid. Whatever smart style you've set your heart upon you'll find here.

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NEW YORK

On Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale. One of the 1350 Edison poles broken or uprooted by Hurricane.

A typical New England background. But the linemen find nothing typical in the tangle of poles, trees and wires.

Linemen from New Jersey restore service in Framingham. One of 265 crews mobilized for the emergency.

When this crew finished this job, 100 suburban homes again enjoyed the warm radiance of electricity.

A Message of Appreciation

With the work of rehabilitating our distribution system completed, with all services, including street lighting, back to normal, the Boston Edison Company takes the opportunity to express a final word of appreciation to its public, which has co-operated so splendidly in the emergency occasioned by the destructive hurricane of September 21, 1938.

We are under a heavy obligation to our employes who worked so hard and conscientiously to speed the restoration of service, to the state and municipal officials who helped us, to utility companies in distant cities which placed their facilities at our disposal, to the electrical and other contractors of Greater Boston who worked with our own crews, to manufacturers and jobbers who gathered enormous quantities of materials in record time. But even with all this assistance we could not have succeeded but for the kindness, the patience, the tolerance and the understanding of our 437,000 customers, most of whom were without electric service for short or longer periods following the hurricane.

As evidence of the magnitude of the job we had to do, we present a few statistics. On September 20, the day before the hurricane, Boston Edison Company was supplying service to 437,000 customers. Between 8 o'clock and midnight on the night of the hurricane 292,000 customers were without electric service. Our immediate policy was to give first attention to hospitals, institutions, and agencies for public health and safety, then to take steps which would restore the services of the largest number of customers in the shortest time. The following table shows how effectively this was done:

Date (8 P.M.)	Number of Customers Without Service	Per Cent Customers Without Service
Sept. 21	292,000	66.70
22	172,800	39.48
23	126,000	28.80
24	93,800	21.45
25	73,200	16.73
26	55,700	12.73
27	39,500	9.03
28	26,300	6.01
29	16,100	3.68
30	8,790	2.01
Oct. 1	4,390	1.01
2	2,691	0.61
3	1,318	0.30
4	660	0.15
5	387	0.09
6	150*	0.00*

*The average number of customers whose service is interrupted on a normal night, due to fuse troubles or minor disturbance, is 150.

The only other major interruption to Edison service followed the sleet storm of 1921, which was approximately 25 per cent as extensive as the hurricane. In 1921 the work of rehabilitation was not completed for more than a month. This time a job four times as arduous was done in half the time.

Another picture of the magnitude of the task may be obtained from these statistics on the men and materials used to meet the emergency:

MEN. Normally the Boston Edison Company maintains line crews totalling 253 men. A week after the hurricane, when there had been time to recruit forces from outside New England, our field forces numbered 1185 Edison workers, and 698 from outside. In addition clerks, salesmen, engineers, and others, numbering approximately 2,000, were backing up the field forces procuring supplies.

CREWS. Normally the Boston Edison Company maintains 50 line crews. In this emergency we had 109 line crews, 13 expert tree crews, 54 survey and labor crews engaged in tree clearing, and 89 crews supplied by electrical contractors, a total of 265 crews. The division of overhead lines normally uses 30 passenger cars and 74 trucks. At the peak of the emergency there were 334 passenger cars and 396 trucks in use.

MATERIALS. In the work of rehabilitation we used 713 miles of copper wire, which would have filled 22 freight cars. We had to replace 1350 poles, which laid end to end would reach 9½ miles. On these poles we had to place 3,597 cross-arms and 198,000 mechanical splicers and connectors. We installed 194 pole transformers. We used 38,000 pole and house insulators, 120,000 yards of friction tape, weighing 3¾ tons, 31,250 separate pieces of pole line hardware, 11 tons of manila rope, 360 axes, 350 saws, 1,044 hack saw blades, 520 knives, 166 ladders, 340 shovels, 590 pairs of pliers, and 3,918 pairs of gloves.

The cost of all this has not yet been finally determined. Our estimate is that the hurricane will cost the Boston Edison Company $1,000,000, including loss of revenue. We hope that this will be offset in months to come by an even greater appreciation on the part of the customers of the value of our service. The substitutes used for lights during the nights of darkness, and for electrical appliances during the days without power, have undoubtedly convinced our customers that electricity is the most inexpensive of all necessities in the home of the 20th century.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Boston, October 17, 1938

Frank D. Comerford, President

The Home Forum

The Tub Thumper

A COLD wind blew gustily down the aisles between the trees, and everywhere was going on that great October carnival of the falling leaves. The afternoon sun patronized the occasion without enthusiasm; and, lacking his encouragement, the populace had stayed away, leaving the park, in spite of the day being a Saturday, almost deserted. The forum of the soap-box orators, near the big entrance gates, usually occupied by at least half-a-dozen spell-binders, contained to-day but one. All he could find of the world to receive his message was a small remnant, who were huddled so closely that one suspected them of remaining more for warmth than enlightenment.

I was too far away to hear what he said; but I watched the speaker for a few moments, and found him unusual. He had no gestures. The pointing, accusing finger, the warning, uplifted finger, the fist smiting home a point into the palm, and the outflung arms, inviting, protesting, or appealing, were all alike missing. He stood with his hands clasped in front of him, a little figure rigid, it might have been, in resignation, or wrapped in an ecstasy of conviction. I wondered if it were either; and I went towards the group.

* * *

AS I REACHED IT, the young woman standing in front of me shivered and glanced up at her escort.

"Wot's 'e talking about, Fred?" she asked petulantly.

Fred lifted his chin, and contemplated the oracle before us with momentary attention. "Sounds to me," he said, as one who was not altogether convinced, "like po'try."

He was not mistaken. The thin, hoarse voice of the small orator was chanting Wordsworth:

"The world is too much with us; late and soon,
"Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
"Little we see in Nature that is ours;
"We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!"

"There, my friends," went on the voice, with no appreciable alteration in its rhythm, "that's poetry; think about it. Getting and spending, that's your trouble—and what d'you get out of it, eh? Not much. Not much. I tell you, my friends, what the workingman wants to make him happier is not more money, not more work, but more poetry. I tell you there are marvels to the right of him, and wonders to the left of him, and he walks in beauty that is as dark to him as the night. Never mind your politics and economics; read poetry and raise your standard of living. Open your eyes to a country fit for heroes to live in. And that's my last word to-day, friends. Good afternoon.

"C'm on," said Fred's companion, tugging at his arm, "I c'n smell kippers fer tea."

* * *

THEY DRIFTED OFF, together with the rest of the audience; while the little man busied himself with folding up his rostrum into a neat portable load. I strolled across to him and offered to help. He looked up with a friendly smile.

"S'all right, thanks," he said; "doesn't take a second. Handy little contraption, eh?"

"Very," I replied. He seemed quite willing to talk; and presently we moved off together.

"D'you often speak here?" I inquired.

"Every Saturday. Soon as I've closed the shop, I come for a couple of hours. Have done for months."

"What made you start?"

"Well, it was the shop did it, really. It's a secondhand bookshop, and I took it over more for fun than anything. First thing that happened, I began to read. Everything, more or less, but chiefly poetry. It woke me up, I can tell you. They don't talk to you about poetry properly at school, y'know—least they didn't to me; so I thought—well, why not say a few words myself? Silly, perhaps; but it can't do any harm." He looked up at me again with that slow, friendly, unembarrassed smile that was yet speculative, as though he wondered how much I really understood.

* * *

I TOLD HIM that I thought it was a very good idea; and then, as we passed into the belt of trees, he asked suddenly:

"You don't know a bit of poetry about falling leaves, do you?"

I thought hurriedly. "No—no, I don't think I do. Why?"

"They give me a feeling," he replied slowly, glancing about him, his brow slightly puckered. "Wish I knew what it was. There's beauty there, and—and meaning, y'know. Must be—but I can't get it by myself."

"A sad feeling?"

"No-o."

"I never find the actual fall of the leaves sad, either," I remarked. "Don't you think it's a sort of festival, with the whirling, helter-skelter movement of a country dance? As though the leaves had liberty to celebrate another good job of summer accomplished. A kind of harvest home, in fact."

He shook his head, and the puzzled expression remained.

"No," he murmured. "Pretty, very pretty; but it's not altogether—it's not—" he paused, and sighed: "it's not poetry, y'know."

* * *

WE REACHED THE AVENUE, where it appeared that our roads diverged; so I shook hands with him, and wished him success.

"Thank you," he responded, a trifle absently. "Very pleased to have met you." Suddenly he brightened, fumbled in his pocket, and handed me a card. "Hope it's not asking too much, but drop me a line—would you?—if you ever come across a bit of poetry about falling leaves?" And, without waiting for an answer, he left me.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Tradition Was Too Strong

THERE is one story that seems so fantastic that I hesitate to record it, but it does illustrate the oddities of the workers here. We wanted a mason's job finished by a certain time so that men from Barcelona who came out to inspect the central heating could also see about the hot-water pipes. If this job was not finished it meant the men had to stay the week-end at our expense. I went to Jaume, and, as I had now found how to deal with the Catalan workmen, I let the tears well in my eyes and implored him to see if he could persuade his men to work longer for three days. He reacted suitably and said he would do his best, but he was not at all hopeful. He finally came back and said the men had agreed to work two hours longer for three days. Instead of coming at 8 a. m. they would come at 6 a. m.

The next day they arrived at 6 a. m. Catalans are always punctual at work. They often spend the rest of the morning fetching all the things they need for their work, but they are never late. They looked at the house, looming white and ghostly in the early morning. They looked at the sea, which was not yet blue. They looked at the village down below with few chimneys smoking. It was definitely not the right hour to start work. Although they liked us very much, tradition was too strong. They all went off over the hill for a walk and came back at eight.—NANCY JOHNSTONE, in "Hotel in Spain." (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Woman of the Hills

(South Manchuria)

THE little house
With the loaf-shaped roof
Is cleft by the shadow
Of a steep green peak.
From its door
A young mother
With a bluebell in her hair
Calls to her child:
"Hsiao Lu . . . Hsiao Lu . . .
Little Deer . . . Little Deer . . . "
And the cry springs back
From the far blue ridges:
"Hsiao Lu . . . Hsiao Lu . . . "

M. M. M.

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First Among English Arts

POETRY is the first of the arts of the peoples who speak English. Its only rival is the architecture of cathedrals and cottages in the old country and of village homes and farmhouses in America. Salisbury Cathedral, rose-red in the evening light and rising from its water meads, lark-high to heaven, is as beautiful a building as there is anywhere in the four countries of Great Britain and Ireland. . . . A Pennsylvania farmhouse, under a cedared hill and against a snowy landscape, is simplicity itself in its straight lines and its restful gray of mica-schist. A manse in a village street in New England, white of clapboards and green-shuttered, and cool in the half light of the spreading elms about it, is another triumph of simplicity. It is low, earth-clinging, long, and every detail of its stoop and front door and heavily mullioned windows at one in restraint and balanced beauty.

There are good things in plenty in the other arts that have flourished in the civilization of the English-speaking peoples. Only in architecture, though, and in poetry, do these arts stand out with unquestioned superiority when compared with similar arts in other civilizations. German music has a higher place in the world than English music. French painting has a higher place in the world than English painting. Greek sculpture has a higher place than English sculpture. The acting, dancing, and oratory of other peoples rank higher than the acting, dancing, and oratory of the English-speaking peoples.

No one can contend that the homes of the people of the English civilizations the world over compare in beauty, even at their best, with the English poetry created contemporaneously with the building of those homes. And though the public buildings of America, and England, and Australia, and South Africa, that have been built in recent years are, many of them, beautiful and noble structures, they do not compare for nobility and beauty with English poetry contemporaneous to them. Castles and manor houses, scores of them in England, are places of pilgrimage. For themselves and apart from their associations, but like English timbered cottages and Pennsylvania farmhouses and New England village homes, they are few of them so fine as the poetry that has come out of the times in which they were built.—From "The Time of Tennyson," by CORNELIUS WEYGANT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Fog Over the Moors

THE fog came down upon the moors as thick as ever I saw it, and there was no sound of any sort, nor a breath of wind to guide us. The little stubby trees that stand here and there, like bushes with a wooden leg to them, were drizzled with a mess of wet, and hung their points with dropping. Wherever the buttend of a hedgerow came up from hollow ground, like the withers of a horse, holes of splash were pocked and pimpled in the yellow sands. . . . But soon it was too dark to see that, or anything else, I may say, except the creases in the dusk, where prisoned light crept up the valleys.

After a while even that was gone, and no other comfort left us except to see our horses' heads jogging to their footsteps, and the dark ground pass below us, lighter where the wet was; and then the splash, foot after foot, more clever than we can do it, and the orderly jerk of the tail, and the smell of what a horse is.—From "Lorna Doone," by R. D. BLACKMORE.

By Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute of Art, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPANISH CAVALIER: *A Bronze Figure by Hunt Diederich*

AMONG Americans prominent for working in metal is Hunt Diederich. As sculptor he has modeled many beautiful pieces, some decorative, others realistic, like this one illustrated. "Spanish Cavalier" reveals Mr. Diederich's ability to shape the figures concisely, so that what is important for expressing the idea of a moving horse ridden by an intent cavalier has been said with no extra flourishes.

Antiphonal Nocturne

LET the ear listen, through this autumn night,
For something that before was less than sound—
And even now this thinly hushed and light
First striking of the rain upon the ground
Must still be listened for, must still be sought,
By ears attentive and attuned to keep
The way of music tenuously wrought
In grave antiphonies of sound and sleep.

We hear . . . and think we hear . . . and fail to hear,
Assured when the reiterative theme
Returns again the unemphatic score
To set at peace the nerved, expectant ear,
Till it is blurred again . . . is less than dream,
And less than sleeping . . . and returns no more.

DAVID MORTON

It Runs in the Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT RUNS in the family!" What bondage, what limitation and wretchedness, those few words concerning some phase of discord, believed and accepted, have brought upon the human race! Not only have they served as a sympathetic acquittal for untold evils manifesting themselves in cruel ways, but they also have been a convicting sentence passed upon countless innocent human beings. The belief in family traits and characteristics, family diseases and weaknesses, appearing through many generations, is one of the most unfortunate forms of bondage known to mankind.

Thank God for Christian Science, which frees us from the slavery of belief in heredity! Although the second commandment declares that the "iniquity of the fathers," whatever form of evil it may be, will be visited "upon the children . . . of them that hate" God, and may seem to be manifested unto as many generations as believe in the reality of evil, still God is certainly "shewing mercy" unto all who love Him and keep His commandments.

This mercy is seen in the revelation to us of the truth about man in God's likeness, the present actuality of our real, fetterless, spiritual existence. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 228), "The transmission of disease or of certain idiosyncrasies of mortal mind would be impossible if this great fact of being were learned,—namely, that nothing inharmonious can enter being, for Life *is* God."

Before one has gone very far in the study of the Christian Science textbook, one is impressed with the reference to God as Father-Mother. On this basis rests the spiritual relationship revealed in Christian Science as the one true family. We are taught that God is our one Parent—both Father and Mother—and that we are His children, reflecting Him in every spiritual quality.

The understanding of this spiritual relationship displaces the false concept of mortal relationship. Since God creates His own children or ideas, immortal, good, and pure, the belief of suffering from traits or illnesses supposedly inherited from human ancestors is seen to be baseless and unreal. Divine Mind is the one creator, and the true creation is therefore wholly spiritual and harmonious.

If there is someone who is trying bravely to face what he believes to be a terrifying fleshly inheritance, beyond his control or cure, let him look up with rejoicing. God is the only Father-Mother, and the truth is at hand to open his eyes to the reality of being and so restore his health.

The truth about man, as taught in the Bible, is remarkably simple. It is set forth in brief passages such as these: "So God created man in his own image" (Genesis 1:27); "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands" (Psalms 8:6); "Whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world" (I John 5:4). Man, created in the Father's image, is spiritual, incorporeal, and by reflection he possesses spiritual dominion. Through the understanding of these facts we are divinely empowered to overcome every belief or manifestation of worldliness, weakness, or suffering.

The supposition that one has inherited something dangerous through what is termed "blood relationship" is false, according to the teachings of Christian Science. The assertion is sometimes made that certain family characteristics account for one's being a fine musician, craftsman, or executive. Hence, we frequently find some talent being regarded as remarkable because its possessor cannot point to any predecessor from whom he might have inherited it. In Christian Science we learn that all the good we actually have comes directly from God. Regardless of our human belief, our talents are expressions of limitless divine grace, beauty, and usefulness; hence, there is no excuse for their stopping at mediocrity in our demonstration of them. God bestows infinite capacities upon man. Though mortals may appear to be devoid of talent, or even of normal ability, God's children possess this glorious heritage, and Christian Science enables men to open their eyes and see it.

Christian Scientists often quote Jesus' assurance, given on a certain occasion to a group of Jews who "believed on him." "If ye continue in my word," he told them (John 8:31, 32), "then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Did Jesus mean that the truth can make one free from the bondage of belief in heredity? Assuredly, yes! But something is required of him who would experience this liberty. He must continue in his effort to see that Spirit is the only source of good. He must consistently spurn as unreal all mortal suggestions or evidence to the contrary. Then, clinging to the truth about his true selfhood, praying daily and earnestly for a clearer perception of it, he will inevitably become so conscious of his spiritual identity that he will no longer either fear or dignify any seeming fleshly heritage of sin, suffering, or limitation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"ES COSA HEREDITARIA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"¡ES COSA hereditaria!" ¡Qué esclavitud, qué limitación y miseria estas pocas palabras respecto a alguna fase de discordia han traído al mundo, cuando han sido aceptadas con resignación! No solamente han servido como disculpa para muchos males, manifestándose en formas crueles, sino que se han usado también como sentencia definitiva, pronunciada contra innumerables seres humanos inocentes. La creencia tanto en trazas y características como en enfermedades y debilidades propias de cierta familia y presentándose a través de muchas generaciones, es una de las formas más desgraciadas de esclavitud que el género humano jamás ha conocido.

¡Alabado sea Dios, que nos ha dado la Ciencia Cristiana, la cual nos libra de la esclavitud de la creencia en leyes hereditarias! Aunque sea verdad que el Mandamiento segundo declara que "la iniquidad de los padres",—cualquier forma de mal que esto represente,—se visitará "sobre los hijos . . . de los que odian" a Dios, y esto parezca manifestarse a tantas generaciones como crean en la realidad del mal, sin embargo es verdad también que Dios está "usando de misericordia" para aquellos que Le aman y guardan Sus mandamientos.

Esta misericordia se nos ha demostrado en la revelación de la verdad acerca del hombre creado a la semejanza de Dios, el hecho actual de nuestra existencia verdadera, que es espiritual y libre de trabas. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en la página 228 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La transmisión de enfermedades y de ciertas idiosincrasias propias de la mente mortal sería imposible, si se comprendiera este gran hecho de la existencia, a saber, que nada discordante puede entrar en nuestro ser, porque la Vida es Dios."

No es necesario que uno penetre muy profundamente en el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, para ser impresionado con la enseñanza acerca de Dios como Padre-Madre. Sobre esta base la Ciencia Cristiana revela el parentesco espiritual entre los seres humanos como pertenecientes todos ellos a una sola familia verdadera. Aprendemos que Dios es nuestro único progenitor,—tanto Padre como Madre—y que nosotros somos Sus hijos, reflejándole en todas las cualidades espirituales.

El entendimiento de este parentesco espiritual elimina nuestro concepto erróneo de parentesco mortal. Puesto que Dios crea a sus propios hijos como ideas inmortales, buenas y puras, la creencia en el sufrimiento, procedente de enfermedades o rasgos que se suponen sean heredados de antepasados humanos, se reconoce como errónea y sin tener fundamento. La Mente divina es el único creador, y la creación verdadera es por lo tanto enteramente espiritual y armoniosa.

Si hay alguien que esté tratando de combatir valientemente lo que suponga ser una herencia carnal aterradora, la cual parezca estar fuera de su dominio y poder para curarla, que levante su vista con alegría. Dios es el único Padre-Madre, y la verdad está a su alcance para abrir sus ojos a la realidad de la existencia y restablecer su salud.

La verdad acerca del hombre, tal como se enseña en la Biblia es sorprendentemente sencilla. Se expone en breves pasajes como éstos: "De manera que creó Dios al hombre a su imagen" (Génesis, 1:27); "Le haces señorear de las obras de tus manos" (Salmos, 8:6); "Todo aquel que es engendrado de Dios vence al mundo" (I. Juan, 5:4). El hombre, creado a la semejanza de Dios, es espiritual e incorpóreo; y por reflejo posee dominio espiritual. El entendimiento de estos hechos nos capacita divinamente para vencer toda creencia o manifestación de materialidad, debilidad y sufrimiento.

La suposición de que uno ha heredado algo peligroso por medio de lo que se llama "parentesco de consanguinidad", es errónea, según las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana. A veces se oye decir que ciertas características de familia explican que una persona sea buen músico, artista u hombre de negocios. Del otro lado encontramos quizá que cierto talento se considera extraordinario, porque su poseedor no puede trazar su don a algún antepasado, del cual tal vez lo haya heredado. En la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos que todo lo bueno que realmente poseemos, nos viene directamente de Dios. Cualesquiera que sean nuestras opiniones sobre este punto, el hecho es que nuestros talentos son expresiones de gracia, belleza y eficacia, divinas e ilimitadas; no hay razón, por lo tanto, por qué debiéramos contentarnos con un desarrollo meramente superficial o mediocre de estos talentos. Dios confiere dones sin límites al hombre; y a pesar del hecho de que los mortales parezcan carecer a veces de talentos y hasta de capacidades normales, los hijos de Dios poseen esta herencia gloriosa, y la Ciencia Cristiana habilita al hombre para abrir sus ojos y verlo.

La Ciencia Cristiana menciona a menudo las palabras que Jesús dijo en cierta ocasión a un grupo de judíos que "le habían creído". "Si permaneciereis en mi palabra", les dijo, "seréis verdaderamente mis discípulos; y conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os hará libres."

¿Es que Jesús quería decir que la verdad nos puede librar de la esclavitud que resulta de la creencia en los males hereditarios? ¡Por cierto que sí! Pero hay algo que se exige del que quisiera experimentar esta libertad. Tiene que continuar en su esfuerzo de ver que el Espíritu es la única fuente de bien. Tiene que despreciar consistentemente como cosa ilusoria cualquier sugestión o evidencia mortal contraria. Luego, adhiriéndose a la verdad acerca de su individualidad verdadera y pidiéndole a Dios a diario y con sinceridad que le dé un entendimiento más claro de ella, inevitablemente llegará a estar tan consciente de su identidad espiritual, que ya no temerá ni disculpará ninguna herencia carnal de pecado, sufrimiento o limitación.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Migration

THE temporary darkness
Was not a cloud
But a shadow of wings
That eclipsed the sun.

JOSEPH A. SILVIA

John Motley Turns to History

MR. MOTLEY'S first serious effort in historical composition was an article of fifty pages in the North American Review for October, 1845. This was nominally a notice of two works, one on Russia, the other A Memoir of the Life of Peter the Great. It is however a narrative rather than a criticism, a rapid, continuous, brilliant, almost dramatic narrative. If there had been any question as to whether the young novelist who had missed his first mark had in him the elements which might give him success as an author, this essay would have settled the question. It shows throughout that the writer has made a thorough study of his subject, but it is written with an easy and abundant, yet scholarly freedom; not as if he were surrounded by his authorities and picking out his material piece by piece, but rather as if it were the overflow of long-pursued and well-remembered studies recalled without effort and poured forth almost as a recreation.

As he betrayed or revealed his personality in his first novel so in this first effort in another department of literature he showed in epitome his qualities as a historian and a biographer. The hero of his narrative makes his entrance at once in his character as the shipwright of Saardam, on the occasion of a visit of the great Duke of Marlborough. The portrait instantly arrests attention. . . . The vigor with which the presentment of the imperial ship-carpenter, the sturdy, savage, eager, fiery Peter, was given in the few opening sentences, showed the movement of the hand, the glow of the color, that were in due time to display on a broader canvas the full-length portraits of William the Silent and of John of Barneveld. The style of the whole article is rich, fluent, picturesque, with light touches of humor here and there, and perhaps a trace or two of youthful jauntiness, not quite as yet outgrown. . . .

The readers who had shaken their heads over the unsuccessful story of "Morton's Hope" were startled by the appearance of this manly and scholarly essay. This young man, it seemed, had been studying,—studying with careful accuracy, with broad purpose. . . . Those who had always believed in their brilliant schoolmate and friend at last felt themselves justified in their faith. The artist that sent this unframed picture to be hung in a corner of the literary gallery was equal to larger tasks. There was but one voice in the circle that surrounded the young Essayist. He must redeem his pledge, he can and will redeem it, if he will only follow the bent of his genius and grapple with the heroic labor of writing a great history.

And this was the achievement he was already meditating.—From "John Lothrop Motley. A Memoir," by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. (Boston: Houghton, Osgood.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1938

Winooski River Work Justified, Army Declares

CCC Director is told the project prevented widespread damage during the recent hurricane.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Army engineers yesterday credited CCC-built flood control works in the Winooski River Valley with having prevented widespread damage to northern Vermont communities during the recent New England hurricane.

The project "justified itself completely," they told CCC Director Robert Fechner, by saving the valley a repetition of the flood of Nov. 4, 1927, which resulted in 55 fatalities and property damage estimated at $13,500,000.

Mr. Fechner sent the engineers' report to President Roosevelt, and said there were two reasons why the Chief Executive should be "entitled to take great pride in the Winooski River flood control project."

Flood Protection

"The constructoin of the flood detention dams above Barre, Montpelier and Waterbury have given the Winooski River Valley invaluable flood protection and at the same time justified your policy of offering jobs to the bonus army," Mr. Fechner told the President.

"You will recall that in the spring of 1933 you offered the members of the bonus army, then encamped in Washington, an opportunity to work in the CCC on the Winooski River flood control project. More than 5,000 of the veterans accepted the opportunity offered and were put to work in Vermont. Later additional war veterans and a few juniors were assigned to this project.

"The War Department reports that the CCC enrollees have done excellent work."

First Real Test

The report of the army engineers said the storm and hurricane of Sept. 21 to 23 provided the first real test for the CCC-built flood works.

"As had been anticipated," they wrote, "the project justified itself completely.

"While stories of flood damage elsewhere in Vermont and Massachusetts filled the newspapers, the Winooski valley remained almost completely free of floods. Such damage as did occur in this area was due almost entirely to the high winds which accompanied the storm.

"The savings—effected during this and future floods to the inhabitants of the Winooski Valley and the security afforded them against loss of life—will serve for many years to come as a most fitting monument to the services rendered by the Civilian Conservation Corps to the people of Vermont.

Mr. Fechner planned to attend the dedication of the project at Waterbury, Vt., Oct. 19.

Chartered Plane Takes R. I. Group Back to Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSGROVE, R. I., Oct. 17—The largest and longest chartered flight ever recorded from the State Airport is on the books of the American Airlines here. It was from Hillsgrove to Akron, Ohio, and the plane carried 23 "Good Samaritan" linesmen who came here after the hurricane and since have been doing emergency work on electric power lines.

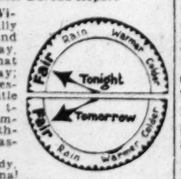
When the call went out for expert electricians they lost no time in getting here from the Middle West. They came here in two planes, some of the passengers never having been in the air before.

With the work completed the officials in charge of rehabilitation wanted them returned to their homes as speedily as they came here.

The log shows they stepped into a plane here at 8:30 a. m. Oct. 13 and were flown to the Newark airport, where the plane was refueled. They came out of the sky at Akron shortly after noon.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and probably Tuesday, becoming somewhat cloudy Tuesday; cooler during Tuesday night; gentle southwesterly winds, becoming west or northwest and increasing.

Maine: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Tuesday, slightly colder in the interior late tonight.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Tuesday, colder Tuesday.

Vermont: Cloudy. Probaly occasional rain tonight and Tuesday, colder in the northwest, portion late tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over south portion and moderate west shifting to northwest over north portion, weather partly overcast over south and overcast with probably occasional light rain over north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period October 17, to October 22, 1938, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain about Tuesday, and again at the end of the week. Moderate temperature first part, much colder about Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	55	Minneapolis	50	50
Bermuda	74	72	New Orleans	74	74
Chicago	58	56	New York	64	60
Denver	40	40	Norfolk	60	66
Helena	52	32	Philadelphia	60	60
Kansas City	58	56	St. Louis	62	60
Los Angeles	62	52	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	78	76	Washington	54	52

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 17.
B—Minimum, Oct. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:37 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 6:18 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:31 p. m.

They Found a New Kind of Paper

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dr. Ernst A. Hauser
Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering at MIT.

Dr. Desirée S. le Beau
Research chemist, working with Dr. Hauser as MIT guest.

Big Schooners Ready to Resume Racing Tuesday

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—Thick fog and absence of a breeze Sunday held up the third race between two schooners for the sailing championship of the North Atlantic, and once more the doughty contestants made ready for battle off this old fishing port.

Capt. Angus Walters had taken Bluenose, the big Canadian defender of the International Fishermen's Trophy, to Boston, with the expectation of a race with the American challenger, Gertrude L. Thebaud, but conditions proved impossible.

Capt. Ben Pine left his home port here shortly after dawn with the Thebaud under tow, but the vessel was still in the harbor when she struck hard on a submerged rock.

Captain Pine immediately turned about and had the challenger hauled out on the marine railway at Gloucester, where damage was found to be slight.

The American Captain asked the race committee for a postponement and the group decided that the next race would be sailed off Gloucester Tuesday—twice around an 18-mile triangle. The committee before hearing of Thebaud's mishap, had set the race for today.

Newsmen Plan Boat Race

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—Reporters and photographers covering the International fishermen's cup race between the Canadian Bluenose and the American schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud trained today for their own challenge race—scheduled tomorrow in two coast guard lifeboats over a thousand yards of deep blue water. The reporters issued the challenge—and then found themselves outweighed by at least 40 per cent.

Perry's Erie Sword Rests at Annapolis

By the Associated Press

Newport, R. I., Oct. 17

Former U. S. Representative Perry Belmont of Newport, has just disclosed that he had intrusted the sword which was worn by Commodore Oliver H. Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812 to U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. Belmont, a descendant of Commodore Mathew Galbraith Perry, brother of the famous Naval officer, has possessed the historic sword for some time and will retain its ownership.

Brookline to Tax Lodging Houses

Lodging houses and convalescent homes in Brookline heretofore untaxed will pay a $5 annual fee hereafter, the Brookline Board of Selectmen announced today in a move to add to municipal revenues.

Establishments of this kind have steadily increased during the past few years according to officials and now number more than 220.

Growing Relief Load Poses Problem for Maine Towns

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 17—Two more Maine towns may come under the control of the State Board of Emergency Finance it was reported, this week. Meanwhile, members of the Board are in Northern Maine investigating conditions there with the hope that they may be of some assistance in a situation which officials fear soon will become "grave."

It is generally admitted that economic conditions in the State are not particularly good. It was hoped that conditions, this fall would continue to improve as they did a year ago but the contrary appears to be the case and State officials, surveying the relief needs for towns and plantations in the Northern and Eastern sections of the State admittedly are worried as Winter approaches. Adding to the seriousness of the Maine relief picture is the report that contrary to former years there is little likelihood of extensive employment in the lumbering industry where it is reported cutting will be light.

Big Problem for Maine

This, in addition to generally slack industrial conditions, depreciated potato prices and an inclination of many persons to accept the philosophy that "the Government owes them a living" is the situation which Maine officials must conquer. And they must do so, if possible, without huge expenditures for relief particularly in the form of emergency relief funds such as marked the struggle against similar but more aggravated conditions from 1932 through 1936. It was during the Brann Administration that deplorable conditions in the Northeastern part of the State led to the policy of emergency aid which started with the shoe string appropriation of $50,000 but was soon running into figures which threatened to run away with the relief budget entirely.

Last year there was a respite—a noticeable drop in emergency relief costs and in the number of towns which received this form of aid distributed only in the event of great need. But this year, it is feared, may see the return of soaring relief costs. There are better than 8,000 on WPA rolls and not even during the summer months was it possible to decrease this load substantially.

One organization which is functioning to ease the situation in hard pressed towns is the Board of Emergency Municipal Finance whose record in four towns, to date, is one of real financial achievement. In existence for 13 months, or thereabouts, the Board boasts a record of four victories and no defeats in the handling of the financial problems of the towns of Eastport, Van Buren, Connor and St. Francis. In the former, not even the famous Quoddy project was able to lift the town from the financial doldrums and once the project was abandoned, the town was left the worse for the experience.

Appealed for Help

Virtually bankrupt, unable to meet current and overdue bills, faced with suspension or drastic curtailment of services, these towns appealed for help from the newly organized Board. After examination of the situation, the Board named town managers for the respective towns, demanded town officials step aside in their favor and give the newly appointed managers complete control. The managers set up budgets, revalued property, fixed new tax rates, modernized business methods. Expenses came down. Affairs began to run more smoothly and except for a few complaints of "dictatorship" there has been little grumbling.

Townspeople have been reported as extremely co-operative and appreciative of the Board's efforts with the result that groups of local businessmen have been recruited to act as councilmen or advisors to the managers. The plan has worked successfully in the four towns taken over thus far and, it is reported, two will be added shortly, probably Blaine and Kingman though no official announcement has been made.

Sales Tax Hit By Bloomfield At Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—Politicians throughout the country, with "no regard for the welfare of our masses of consumers" are back of a movement to saddle a "sales tax" on the shoulders of the people because it is "a new source of substantial revenue to feed waste and extravagance in Government."

Thus did Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, strike out at "the blight of the sales tax with which Philadelphia is now afflicted," in an address today at the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. The annual attempt to legislate a sales tax in Massachusetts, is to be tried again at the next session of the Legislature.

Politicians, he said, are indifferent to the economic effects of a sales tax on the thousands of retailers making up "our huge and important system for distribution of goods. They are not concerned with the question of whether such a tax is fair or equitable. Their philosophy is like that of certain European countries, namely, the end justifies the means.

"Recently the National Resources Committee submitted a report to President Roosevelt, the most complete picture ever presented of the national income among the people of this country. Significant facts brought out are that one-third of all American families and individual consumers had incomes of less than $780 in the year 1935-36. One-half had less than $1070 and two-thirds had less than $1450. Approximately nine-tenths—89 per cent—received less than $2500.

"These are the people on whom the sales tax largely falls. The sales tax is obviously a tax on the family budget, on the purchasing power of the great mass of American consumers. Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, noted economist, calls it 'Governmental blackmail against hunger.'

"The sales tax has placed a premium on inefficiency in Government. It has proven no solution to the problem of cutting down Governmental expenses. It has become just one more tax added to the many under which we now struggle. No tax ever imposed has superseded another tax."

Giroux Proposes Age Law Changes

Senator Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville announced today that he had filed three bills liberalizing present old age laws. The bills call for the reduction of the age requirement from 65 to 60 years of age; establishment of old age bureaus in communities where the population exceeds 65,000, and allowing recipients to have an equity of $5,000 in real property in which the recipient makes his home.

At present the old age law only allows a $3,000 home equity, causing the recipient to sign over bonds on the property to the city or town treasurer.

Tech Produces Fire Resistant 'Paper' of Clay

Can be used for printing, writing, wrapping and other uses — Promises new industry.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—The foundation of a new industry has been laid at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where a material has been invented that looks like paper, but no fire burns it, no acid corrodes it; it is good for writing, printing, wrapping, or can be made transparent as glass. It is odorless, tasteless, promising a hundred practical uses.

The new stuff is nothing but a thin film of pure clay. No binder holds the particles together. Its making comes from discovery of a new law of nature.

The clay particles are all below the limit visible in an ordinary microscope. They attach, end to end, to form long threads. They do this automatically, something it had been supposed only living or organic substances could do.

This natural marvel first came to light in a small, glass jar, about the size of a man's thumb. The event happened in the laboratory of Dr. Ernst A. Hauser, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering. His collaborator was Dr. D. S. Le Beau, a slim, young blonde, blue-eyed woman chemist, working as a guest of the institute.

Source Is Cheap and Plentiful

For months they had been investigating the particles which form bentonite clay. Bentonite is a peculiar substance. It can be bought for a cent a pound, is the largest item in foundry moulding, and also an ingredient in tooth paste, face powders and beauty masks.

To anyone looking through Dr. Hauser's ultra microscope, the fine clay particles would have appeared to be alive. Placed in drops of liquid, they darted about unceasingly. Their movement was identified as Brownian motion.

This motion is commonly seen in smoke and liquid suspensions of very fine articles. It is caused by molecules spending their inherent energies by bumping against the suspended solid particles.

Dr. Hauser also discovered another motion in the clay particles, which is new. Now and then one would speed through the other particles like a shooting star. This was attributed to recoil following break-up of still smaller particles that had formed little crystals.

All this was of natural scientific interest. There was no apparent practical value. But a further interesting technical fact led to discovery of the film. It was known that this clay would absorb about 10 times its own volume of water. A little of the water, Dr. Hauser found, adhered so tightly to the particles as to be virtually solid.

Dried to Mere Film

This brought the experiments, one day last November, to the point of drying some of the solution to learn the dry weight of the clay it contained.

The thumb-size jar was filled with the wet jelly clay. When the mass dried, it shrank to a mere lining, sticking to the interior walls and bottom of the jar. Dr. Hauser placed a finger tip in the jar and pressed against the clay lining.

To his astonishment, this film of earth did not crumble. It came loose as if it had been cut out of paper and shaped to fit the interior. Removed from the jar, it stood on his desk, a perfect model of the glass.

Further ultra-microscopic examination showed that the clay formed threads and that these matted to build up a true fabric. But this "inorganic" thread-making was unlike anything previously known. The clay particles did not grow like crystals.

Under the ultra microscope, each particle lined up to touch the end of another particle. They acted like compass needles. Electrical forces held the ends together, and in this way threads grew in every direction. This happened only when the particles were extremely small.

The new material can be turned out in any sizes, at low manufacturing costs. It does not scale like mica. It has been named alsifilm, from aluminum and silicon, the chemical elements forming mica.

Electrical tests indicate it may be an ideal wrapping for cables and wires. It is also a good wrapper for oil, butter and food, because it is tasteless. As a lining it is suggested for the interior of cans, and for any utensil containing corrosive chemicals.

Graves Defense Opens As State Rests Its Case

Boston News Today

Police Say Graves Cleared Curley

The two principals in the Curley-Graves case stuck to their stories today, repeating their contradictions of each other on the witness stand for the benefit of Judge Harold P. Williams and the public.

Frederick H. Graves, former insurance salesman, told once again his tale of meeting the then Mayor of Boston, James M. Curley, in the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, in Nov. 1933 and being asked by Mr. Curley, "How much is there in it for me?"

Mr. Curley, for his part, made another of his many denials that he asked for any money, or received any, for settling a civil damage suit brought against the city while he was Mayor. He said he had opposed giving the firm, which Mr. Graves represented, a "cent."

Mr. Graves took the stand this afternoon as the first witness for the defense. He was questioned by Lafayetter R. Chamberlin, his counsel. The Commonwealth, which is prosecuting Mr. Graves on a perjury indictment, rested its case at 11:35 this morning, at which time court was recessed.

Mr. Curley spoke early this morning in behalf of the prosecution, which contends that Mr. Graves testified falsely last year in the City's suit against Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso. Two other witnesses for the prosecution said that Mr. Graves had cleared Mr. Curley during an airplane flight from Chicago to Boston.

The two police witnesses, Capt. John F. McCarthy and Paul W.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Excise Tax Warnings Out

Warnings to some 5,000 Massachusetts automobile owners whose excise tax is delinquent were prepared by clerks in the Motor Registry today as cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth continued to send in names of those who have not paid.

Under the new state law which became effective last Saturday, motorists will be given 30 days notice of their delinquency. If they fail to pay their automobile tax before the end of that period they will lose their registration.

Registry officials today said they expect to send out a total of 15,000 notices.

In several instances, this check up on insurance has disclosed fraudulent registrations, Registry officials reported. These involved motorists who had given false garage locations in order to obtain lower insurance rates. These cases will be prosecuted, the Registry announced.

Summer Takes A Curtain Call

Old Sol, who has decided to give New Englanders a belated touch of real summer weather in October, today beamed down on Boston streets with an 86 degree smile, the highest Oct. 17 climb for the little red, liquid line on the thermometer since 1928, according to the official weather bureau. The reading was taken at 2 p. m.

Wiring Excise Tax Delinquents Is Hit

City Councillor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury introduced a new wrinkle in the automobile excise tax issue today before the City Council when he charged city constables with sending telegrams "collect" to tax delinquents advising them of the state's demands for immediate payments.

The Councillor filed an order with the City today demanding that this practice be halted as an imposition upon taxpayers. Some of the delinquents, he said, did not have the money to pay their taxes, let alone paying 50 cents or so for a telegram.

Depositors to Get $65,000 Dividend

William P. Husband, Jr., State Commissioner of Banking, announced today that a five per cent dividend amounting to $65,000 will be paid on deposits of 4,148 persons in the savings department of the closed Brockton Trust Company, Brockton, on Oct. 26. The dividend will bring total payments to depositors in the savings department since the State took over the bank to 60 per cent, or $789,000.

Carmen's Union Petition Denied

Because the Carmen's Union of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railway believes the Federal Court has no jurisdiction over prevailing wage disputes on the line, the Union petitioned Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the District Court to allow them to refer their objections to wage reductions to the State Board of Arbitration. Today, Judge Brewsted denied the rail workers petition, leaving the way open for Federal action on the corporation's demands for a 12 per cent cut in wages.

Unless the 12 per cent cut is granted, the corporation stated in its petition, the railway will be forced to discontinue operations before Christmas. The petition was filed under reorganization provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The Judge said that in the final analysis it would rest with the employees whether they would accept a cut or permit the lines to cease operations.

$35,000 Bid for Gillette Castle Rejected After Public Auction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HADLYME, Conn., Oct. 17—William Gillette's castle on the Connecticut is still for sale. A public auction Saturday conducted by the executors of the actor's estate produced no bid higher than $35,000, a figure which the executors rejected as too low.

The 24-room field-stone castle with battlements rising above a wide sweep of the broad Connecticut River Valley, the gardens, walks, woods, summer houses and the private three-mile railroad which the actor specified in his will should not go to any "blithering saphead," will be sold privately. An offer of $60,000 had been received before the public auction.

Several times that sum of money undoubtedly went into the construction of the castle. The purchaser, whoever he may be, will find a unique structure, not only the home but the hobby of its owner where he gave his originality and ingenuity full play.

Many Gadgets

Friends of Mr. Gillette say that if he had not chosen the theater he might have become a famous inventor. The number and variety of the mechanical gadgets which he built into his castle testify to his inventive imagination.

Built entirely on plans drawn by the actor, without the aid of architect or draftsman, the massive walls four feet thick at points, the Gillette Castle is a storehouse of surprises. Every door has its own lock, each one different, all made of oak. A ship's carpenter worked a year completing them.

In the actor's library a secret panel gave him an exit to the grounds if he wanted to slip away unobserved by guests. A waterfall, utilizing rain water caught on the roof, tinkles down over several levels in a corner of the conservatory. The dining table slides back and forth on a metal track, so that diners can get in and out comfortably between the table and its built-in bench. The desk chair in the library also rolls back and forth on a built-in track.

A combination of the modern and the medieval, the castle utilizes hand-carved oak knobs as electric light switches. A wooden handle on an upper floor turns on the castle's private water supply for fire fighting. Under the stone surface of the walls is steel reinforcement.

Gillette Railroad

Much has been written about the Gillette railroad, and it was perhaps the railroad and its originally designed locomotives that Mr. Gillette had particularly in mind when he cautioned the executors of his will against letting unappreciative persons use his property. Trestles, curves, tunnels, a "Grand Central Station," and passenger cars specially designed for taking curves at high speed are in the railroad system. It serves no utilitarian purpose, goes nowhere except around the grounds of the estate. It was Mr. Gillette's pride.

The auction Saturday brought a crowd of interested sightseers, newspaper and newsreel photographers, but few prospective buyers. Arthur C. Sheridan of New York, auctioneer, put up for bid in a single item the house, grounds and furnishings, including the Gillette library and art collection. Louis Schlesinger of Newark, N. J., real estate agent, offered $25,000.

"We're selling this place, not renting it, Mr. Schlesinger," said Mr. Sheridan.

There was a bid of $30,000 from a woman, Mr. Schlesinger, bidding for a client whom he did not name, went to $35,000, and the property was knocked down to him. Acting in accord with terms stated in advance, the executors, after conferring briefly, turned down the bid.

Biennial Call Of Legislature Before Voters

Massachusetts to decide in November whether to change time of call of its General Court.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Proposed establishment of biennial legislative sessions to supersede the present annual session system constitutes one of the major issues to be decided at the Nov. 8 election, despite the fact that little publicity has yet been afforded the contest.

On the ballot because officials of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations and the Massachusetts State Grange insisted the voters should be given a chance to vote on the constitutional amendment, the biennial session proposal is being stoutly opposed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Civic League Committee for the Preservation of Annual Sessions of the Legislature.

Radio Debate

Already several informal debates on the subject have been held. A major radio debate is scheduled for Oct. 30 at Faneuil Hall on the New England Town Hall program.

Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and John H. Mahoney, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, will uphold biennial sessions, while Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, and former State Senator, and Henry L. Shattuck, member of the Boston City Council and former Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, will argue in favor of annual sessions.

In the meantime, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has sent letters to various union heads, enlisting their support in the fight to preserve annual sessions. At the Federation's recent conventions, resolutions were adopted calling for a vigorous defense of the annual sessions system. The annual session proponents are definitely on the defensive. Yet they are endeavoring to win, attacking strongly the two chief arguments of the biennials supporters, namely, that biennials will result in a $300,000 to $400,000 annual saving, and that Massachusetts should join the 42 other states now operating on biennial legislative systems.

The annual sessions defenders contend that the $300,000 to $400,000 annual savings is an exaggeration, that it is based mainly on the contention that $560,000 will be saved in every two-year Legislature through the elimination of one year's $2,000 salary for each of the 280 legislators.

Special Sessions' Cost

The annual sessions defenders argue that in a biennial system the salaries of legislators should be raised from $2,000 to $3,000 for the session year, thus cutting in two the prospective salary savings.

Furthermore, it is contended, special sessions necessary to make State laws conform to important Federal legislation would eat up another sizeable portion of the prospective savings.

Regarding the fact that 42 of the 48 states now have biennial sessions, the opponents reply only two states have changed from annuals to biennials in the last several decades and that most of the biennial states established biennial sessions when the states were first formed. Therefore, the annual sessions defenders contend there has been no general movement among the states to change to biennials after having had annual sessions. Furthermore, one member of the Massachusetts Civic League Committee reports that a movement is under way in Pennsylvania to substitute annual for biennial sessions because of the number of special sessions necessary to keep abreast of new Federal legislation.

Quality of Legislation

Although biennials proponents contend such a system would be more efficient, opponents insist that under a biennials system legislation is hastily adopted, with inferior laws the result. Of course, it is admitted that many ludicrously formed laws have been passed in Massachusetts, but annual sessions supporters insist the percentage is far less than in biennial sessions states.

Returning to the economy argument, the status quo proponents claim State and local expenditures would be greater under the biennial system. Biennial budgets must contain contingent funds to care for emergencies, they contend, and State departments seldom spend less than their entire appropriations. At the same time, the State would retain a less efficient check on municipal borrowings, and expenditures, they add.

People's Recourse

Another argument of the annualists, as presented by the Massachusetts Civic League Committee, is:

"Annual sessions safeguard the rights of the people and keep the lawmaking power where it belongs—in the hands of the elected representatives of the people. Biennials will enlarge the rule-making powers of the Governor and the State departments. Under annual sessions, Massachusetts 'is in all respects nearest the people and most responsive of any American Legislature to intelligent public opinion.'

"Biennial sessions will weaken the democratic character of our present Legislature; they will make the Legislature less responsive to public opinion, limit the right of every citizen to petition the General Court 'for redress of grievances,' postpone removal of injustices in existing laws, and delay reforms made necessary by changing conditions."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free Public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Mother Church in Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale road, Milton, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy" by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Hayden and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Presented by Eddie Dowling 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me" musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker and Tamara. 8:20. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:20.

Movies

Trans-Lux—
Newsreels, Travel in Mexico, cartoons, sports, and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns in "The Arkansas Traveler." Fenway: 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Boris Karloff in "Mr. Wong, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney in "Hoosier Schoolboy." Also Lily Pons in "Hitting New High." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

University—
Alice Faye and Tyrone Power in "Alexander's Ragtime Band." 2:15, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Room Service," starring the Marx Bros. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Road to Reno," with Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Mexico," "Fun with Rube Goldberg," "Trailing the Jaguar." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "The Seeing Fingers."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Shirley Dean. 2:14, 5:13, 8:12. Also "Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 3:44, 6:43, 9:44.

Exeter—
Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Past Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. 2, 4:30, 7:40.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Repertory—
Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "A Man's Castle." Also "The Hoosier Schoolboy," with Mickey Rooney.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Daughters," with John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn and the three Lane sisters. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable, Eleanor Whitney and John Ariedge. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mother Carey's Chickens," 9:48 a. m., 12:31, 3:54, 6:57, 10. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," featuring Victor McLaglan, 11:15 a. m., 2:18, 5:21, 8:24.

Strand—
Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne in "Merrily We Live." Also "Judge Hardy's Children," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Arlington Street Church—
The Dickens Fellowship will meet in the Parish Hall, 8.

Tomorrow

Old State House—
The regular meeting of the Bostonian Society will be held in the Council Chamber, 2:30.

Necessity Brings to Light New Stars for Crimson—Dartmouth Here Next Saturday

James, Smith and Gardella Bolster Harvard Grid Team

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unable to gain recognition in the untied, undefeated or championship class, Harvard continues to give a display of courage against overwhelming odds, Saturday after Saturday. A week ago the Crimson succumbed to Cornell man-power after a terrific struggle and Saturday they were nosed out, 20 to 17, by Army.

This game Saturday, came nearest to being a victory. Harvard definitely outplayed the Army and earned a victory, but the merits of play were forced to give way to superior man-power. Harvard's attack was smooth and deceptive and the defense played well enough until worn down from fatigue.

Major weaknesses in the Harvard situation were slow reaction in the secondary, atrocious kick-offs, failure to use the effective plays often enough, and plain weariness from constant body beatings. Necessity may be the mother of invention out there yet. Coach Dick Harlow likes not to use players witnout game experience, but Saturday some went in there and showed enough to earn the right of frequent appearances in the future, namely Ben Smith, Joe Gardella, and Bob James.

With a squad that has been trying to play 60-minute football against teams that have two and three deep to the position, it bodes better times ahead for Harvard when, and if, new faces enter crucial games and show enough to warrant future use. Smith flashed for a time against Cornell and then took over the fullback job against Army for practically the entire game. With Smith ripping off huge gains, Mike Cohen, starting fullback against Brown and Cornell sat on the bench the entire game.

The early injury to Harding left the burden of the left halfback post on little Frank Foley. When Foley tired Harlow was forced to relieve him and out went James, freshman blocking back last year who had seen no varsity game experience. The sophomore not only looked good, but established himself as an able passer and good defender and Harvard did not suffer during his appearances. More should be heard from him later. Gardella has been billed to shine either as full or halfback and he looks better with each game.

Harvard completely out-played Army throughout the first half. The Cadets did not get off on the right foot and looked demoralized at all times. Harvard scouting gave its defense a complete weapon to smother the Cadet attacks and Army never got out of its own territory. A Foley-to-Daughters pass gave Harvard a 7-0 lead.

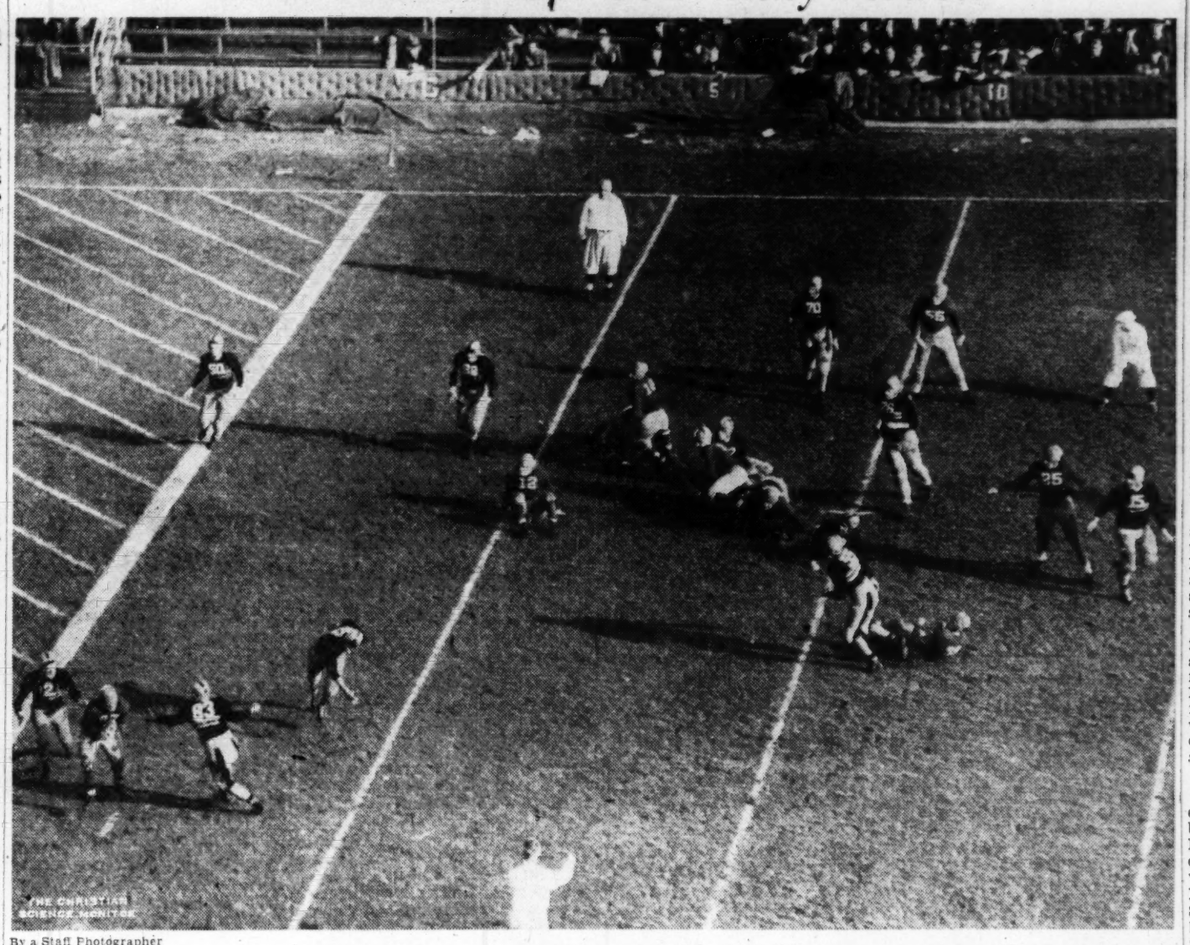
Coming out for the second half Army looked inspired and played as such. For a time it looked like the collapse of a courageous Crimson, but the Harlow eleven came back to hold the Army until the late stages of fatigue when Woody Wilson, great Army back, caught a long pass, reversed his field to pick up interference, and out-ran the tired Harvard secondary to the one-yard line. Long surged over for the winning touchdown.

Chief Boston, unable to play because of a knee injury, scored five points against the Cadets, kicking both after-touchdown points and a placement that gave Harvard a 17-14 lead in the fourth quarter and nearly won the game. His partner, Cliff Wilson (Boston and Wilson usually alternating as blocking back), played the outstanding game for Harvard blocking ruggedly offensively and backing up the line against the strong side Army attack all afternoon.

Army linemen were constantly being fooled by the Harvard deception and only the quick reactionary work of Captain Schwenk and his backfield mates kept the Crimson from running wild all day. Linemen who charge blindly into the Harvard attack either watch the play ease by them unable to do a thing or get a side block behind the line that is shattering.

Dartmouth, Harvard figures, will be a different story this week. The Big Green plays a sounder defense against Harvard and they have even greater man-power with which to wear down the Crimson.

Aerial Bomb Drops Over Army Fortress



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard's first score in the spectacular 20-17 West Point victory came in the second period, when Don Daughters, Crimson right end, gathered in a pass from Frank Foley to cross the Army goal line standing up.

Stadium Contest Saturday Only Tilt for Local Fans

This next week end, the mid-way mark in the 1938 football season, finds the annual Harvard-Dartmouth game at the Stadium the only contest scheduled on local gridirons.

With Tufts journeying to Williams; Boston University to West Point; Northeastern to St. Anselm; and Boston College to Temple—this game scheduled for Friday night—local football enthusiasts will have somewhat of a let down as far as their choice of Saturday's entertainment is concerned.

Local Interest

For the past two weeks at least four college games have been scheduled on neighboring football fields. While a few fans will following their respective teams to opponent's gridirons, it is expected that the majority of them will be happy to be able to sit in on the Harvard-Dartmouth fray next Saturday afternoon.

Because both squads of Harvard and Dartmouth are usually made up of a large number of New England boys the game takes on considerably more local interest than any other game on the Crimson's schedule.

Boston University will be making its first major bid of the season against a hard-hitting Army team, fresh from its 20-to-17 victory over Harvard last Saturday. The Terriers, getting off to a slow start went away during the second half of their Saturday's game with Upsala to roll up a total score of 25 to 0.

B. U. Looks Good

B. U. naturally will be the underdog when they enter Miche Stadium, but that's just the way Coach Pat Hanley wants it to be. The showing of the Terriers line against Upsala was exceptionally pleasing to the B. U. coaches and the running of Solly Nechtem and Russ Lawry was highly satisfactory. Hanley and his Scarlet and White eleven know they are up against a good team in the Army, but they do feel they have a good chance to win. As far as can be ascertained today the Terriers will be able to meet the Cadets at full strength.

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern has every reason to be pleased with his team today. The Huskies entered the Lowell Textile game with several regulars on the bench and the knowledge that the Lowell team was undefeated. Dunn's boys played the Weavers off their feet most of the game, having a 13-to-6 lead late in the fourth quarter. A long pass completion by Lowell tied the score in the closing minutes of the game.

Northeastern runs into fast company at Manchester, N. H., when they meet St. Anselm, another undefeated team. St. Anselm has polished off Providence College, 9 to 0; Brooklyn, 39 to 0, and Ithaca, 39 to 0. Again Northeastern will start a game as underdogs.

Tufts After First Win

Tufts will be seeking its first victory of the 1938 season when it meets Williams at Williamstown. Last Saturday the Jumbos, given an even chance to gain a triumph, fell before the superior power of Middlebury, 10 to 0. The Williamstown eleven downed a strong Norwich aggregation last Saturday, 13 to 6. Their only loss came at the hands of Princeton, 39 to 0.

Boston College has a real test against Temple next Friday night. The Eagles will be protecting an undefeated record and unless Temple shows more than it has to date, B. C. should keep pace with the other undefeated teams. Last Wednesday's 9-to-6 victory over Detroit did much for the Eagles and they should be a better team from now on.

Everett Elkins Leading Scorer

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Everett Elkins, a halfback who operates with great success for Marshall College down in Huntington, W. Va., is the top scorer of the nation's football players as the season hits full stride. In four games Elkins has tallied 11 touchdowns for 66 points.

Runner-up and the only player within hollering distance of Elkins is Jug Varney, of Morehead, Ky., Teachers. He has tallied nine touch downs in two games. The scorers scale down in the conferences hitting low in the Big Ten where Jerry Niles, Iowa's sophomore halfback, tops the Conference with 16 points tallied in two games.

Player, College	Pos	G	Td	Pat	Fg	Tp
East						
Everett Elkins, Marsh'll	hb	4	11	0	0	66
Southern Independents						
Jug Varney, Morehd'T	hb	2	9	0	0	54
Pacific Coast Conference						
Tony Firpo, California	hb	5	6	2	0	38
Southeastern Conference						
Dameron Davis, Kent'y	hb	4	5	2	0	32
Southern Conference						
Ed Clary, S Carolina U	hb	5	4	4	0	28
Big Six						
J. Starmer, Missouri	hb	3	4	4	0	28
Rocky Mountain Conference						
Jack Rhistensen, Br. Y	hb	4	4	0	0	24
Southwest Conference						
Owen Rogers, TexA&M	hb	4	3	1	0	19
Missouri Valley Conference						
C. Manders, Drake	fb	2	3	0	0	18
Jack Warner, Wash.	hb	2	3	0	0	18
Big Ten						
Jerry Niles, Iowa	hb	2	2	4	0	16

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Two Movie Quiz Pictures—2
Clark Gable—Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle"
Also: "GIRLS' SCHOOL"
Anne Shirley—Ralph Bellamy

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
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"Alexander's Ragtime Band"
Jane Withers, "KEEP SMILING"
Thurs., Fri., Sat.
"Four's a Crowd," "Safety in Numbers"

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With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
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KEITH-ALBEE THEATRE
WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC. presents
"Four Daughters"
OCTOBER 23-24-25

Dartmouth and Pittsburgh Grid Powerhouses in East

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—After a close survey of the week-end wreckage, it can be stated definitely today that of the 30 major football teams still undefeated, Minnesota's Gophers will not be beaten this week. They do not play.

Nothing else can be guaranteed—not after a week which saw 20 big-time outfits go down for the first time, including such prime favorites as Cornell, Navy, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Holy Cross, Oklahoma and Oregon.

Minnesota Strong

Subject to change without notice, the chief powerhouses right now appear to be Pitt and Dartmouth in the East; Minnesota and Notre Dame in the mid-West; Texas Christian, Baylor, Oklahoma and Texas Tech in the Southwest; California and Santa Clara on the Pacific slope; and Tennessee, Vanderbilt and Duke in the South.

This week's program, outlined below, may change the situation completely by this time next week.

East: The intersectional angle is strongly stressed in the middle sector. Pitt, which overpowered hitherto unbeaten Wisconsin, 26-6, meets Southern Methodist, already beaten by Marquette. Yale, led to a sensational 9-7 upset victory over Navy by Gil Humphrey, takes its stand against powerful Michigan which bowed to Minnesota, 7-6, after outplaying the Gophers most of the way. Fordham, tied by Purdue's closing rush, 6-6, meets Oregon's Webfoots, who suffered their first defeat in a 27-16 rout by Stanford.

Holy Cross vs. Georgia

Holy Cross, whose first defeat since 1936 was a 7-6 loss to Carnegie Tech, tackles unbeaten Georgia; Villanova's perfect record will be at stake against Detroit; Duquesne plays Mississippi State, which suffered its initial loss to Auburn, 20-6.

On the purely sectional side, Boston College, Dartmouth, Georgetown and George Washington all risk unmarred records. Boston College, which beat Detroit 9-6 last week, plays Temple, which routed previously unbeaten Bucknell, 26-0. Dartmouth, whose second half rush buried Brown, 34-13, for the Bruins' first defeat, meets a courageous Harvard outfit, which finally surrendered to Army, 20-17. Georgetown, untested in major competition, plays Manhattan. George Washington, after beating Colorado, 13-0, returns home to face Davis & Elkins.

Penn, tripped by Princeton, 13-0, and Columbia, stopped by Colgate, 12-0, clash at Philadelphia. Cornell, beaten by undefeated Syracuse, 19-17 as the winners scored all their points in the final quarter, will try to start again against Penn State. Navy and Princeton get together at Baltimore as New York University, nosed out by North Carolina, plays Lafayette. Army eases off against Boston University.

Notre Dame Undefeated

Middle West: The only major game of the entire National slate which involves two undefeated and untied teams, sends Carnegie Tech against Notre Dame, 14-6 conqueror of Illinois. Syracuse may find a tartar in Michigan State, which routed West Virginia, 26-0. Colgate plays Iowa, which gained a 27-14 decision over Chicago. Texas Christian's Horned Frogs, who rolled over Texas A. and M., 34-6, meet Marquette as Creighton and West Virginia get together at Omaha and Kentucky, upset 8-0 by Washington and Lee, plays Xavier at Cincinnati.

With Minnesota the leader idle, the Big Ten program is headed by a clash between Illinois and Northwestern, whose Wildcats played Ohio State to a scoreless draw. Purdue meets Wisconsin and Ohio State works out with Chicago in other conference games. Indiana tied by Nebraska, 0-0, plays Kansas State team, good enough to whip Marquette last week, 6-0.

Western Reserve, strong Ohio independent which is undefeated and united, plays the University of Cincinnati.

Big Six Conference

In the Big Six, Iowa State's Cyclones, who tripped Missouri 16-13 for their second straight Conference win, seek another against Kansas, beaten soundly by undefeated Oklahoma, 19-0. Oklahoma, meanwhile, will be playing Nebraska. Missouri meets Washington University (St. Louis) of the Missouri Valley Conference.

South: Southeastern Conference warfare finds Alabama, 13-0 victim of Tennessee's Vols, paced by George Cafego, playing hapless Sewanee. Georgia Tech, nipped 6-0 by Duke, meets Auburn, and Vanderbilt, whose fourth quarter rally stopped Mississippi, 13-7, tangles with Louisiana State. Unbeaten Tennessee has a "breather" with The Citadel. Tennessee, with three straight victories, and Vanderbilt with two are the current Conference leaders.

A heavy Southern Conference finds the two leaders, Duke and North Carolina, arrayed against Wake Forest and Davidson, respectively. Wake Forest was beaten 19-7 by North Carolina State, and Davidson, 25-0 by South Carolina last week. Virginia Military, with a victory and a tie to its credit so far, plays William and Mary. Other Conference pairings are Clemson and South Carolina, North Carolina State and Furman, Washington and Lee and Virginia Tech.

Rice Meets Texas

Southwest: Rice, whose third successive defeat was a 26-17 beating by Tulane, begins Conference competition against Texas, shelled 42-6 by Arkansas. Baylor, 14-0 conqueror of Centenary, plays Texas Aggies. Independent Texas Tech meets Texas Mines.

Far West: Stanford and Southern California, who share the lead with California, collide at Palo Alto. The Cardinals' upset victory over Oregon may make them favorites over Southern California, which had its troubles running up a 19-6 count on Washintgon State, now four-times beaten. California, which whipped U. C. L. A., 20-7, plays Washington, beaten surprisingly by Oregon State, 13-6. U. C. L. A. must meet the unbeaten independent, Idaho.

Undefeated Santa Clara plays Arkansas and unbeaten but tied San Francisco draws St. Mary's Gaels as its next test.

Rocky Mountain "Big Seven": Brigham Young, Utah and Colorado State all are unbeaten so far, though all three have been tied. Utah meets Utah State, upset, 7-0, by Denver; Colorado State meets Colorado, and Denver plays Wyoming. Brigham Young wanders outside the Conference to meet Portland.

Finn Establishes New Javelin Mark

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, Oct. 17

Yrjo Nikkanen, Finnish athlete, bettered his own unofficial world record for the javelin throw yesterday with a toss of 78.70 meters (258 feet 2½ inches) in a track and field meet at Kotka. His previous mark was 77.97 meters (255 feet 9¾ inches). The accepted world record, established in 1936 by Matti Jarvinen of Finland and approved last winter, is 253 feet 4½ inches.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Armaments Reduction

LONDON—America's lead in Armaments Reduction for golfers has been followed by the British. And, after the spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrew's, Scotland, next year, it will be against the rules here to burden one's caddy with more than 14 clubs in the bag. Which should suit the caddy, anyway, even though it has called forth criticism from a certain section of the golfing community.

One gentleman who raised his voice in protest is Henry Cotton, British open champion of 1934 and 1937. He thinks that, so far as the average golfer is concerned, the R & A's new decision means nothing more nor less than just one more law. For, says he, only very few players do, in fact, take around with them more than 14 clubs. He himself relies customarily upon 16. He sees no reason why this equipment should be curtailed and states that he regards the R & A's veto as an unnecessary interference with the golfer's liberty, apart from the fact that it is going to be of no marked benefit to the club-making industry.

The opposite view, of course, is that the limitation of clubs makes for a uniform and more searching test of skill. And it is this line of reasoning which makes some people feel that it would be a good thing to limit clubs really drastically—not to 14, but to 11 or fewer. While certain folk go a step further and declare that sets of clubs should be, not only restricted as to number, but manufactured to comply with a standard specification. These, it would seem, are the "he men," who disdain that little extra sense of confidence which may come from possessing a ful complement of clubs, including spares, favorites, and one or two specials—such as a left-handed club—for emergencies.

In Air Some Time

Mind you, a movement towards "de-mechanization" of British golf by club limitation has been in the air for some time. In May, 1937, a motion to insert the words "not exceeding 14 in number" in the preamble to the rules of golf only just failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority of votes at a business meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club. Since then, it would seem that opinion has consolidated in favor of following the example set by the United States Golf Association. Anyway, when the English Golf Union, representing at least a quarter-of-a-million club players, took a vote on the question at the request of the R. & A., the returns showed a majority of two to one in favor of limitation.

It is not only the propulsive end of the proposition that has been under discussion. The ball has been under discussion too. And a special subcommittee of the Royal and Ancient Club has placed on record its opinion that the time is come for reducing the distance that a ball can be driven. The great question is, How? The first step decided upon being, I understand, to confer anew with the United States Golf Association and other governing bodies.

Here again it is easy to argue that restrictive legislation will work, not so much to the advantage of the majority, as to the disadvantage of a certain minority. One suggestion put forward is that the ball should retain its present weight, but should be made bigger, as it is in the United States. But against this scheme it is urged that a bigger ball is unwarrantably difficult to control in a strong wind, while in ordinary conditions it tends (or so the crack professionals say) to make play easy.

If you rule out the practicability of having a special "tournament" ball, designed especially to curtail the ferocious hitting of the tigers, you may as well rule out also the "floater." For, although that would certainly tend to make the experts' golf more difficult, it would make the average players' golf almost impossible except in a flat calm.

The Gutty Ball

One imaginative method suggested for clipping the tigers' wings, if I may be permitted such a peculiar zoological metaphor, is to put back the golfing clock and revert to that primitive implement the "gutty" ball. But even the folk who advance that proposal with something like a serious expression on their faces, confess to be doubtful whether a player accustomed to hitting a rubber-cored missile x yards would obtain the same amount of satisfaction by hitting a brick-like sphere a distance of x-y yards.

Two outstanding events that marked the close of the 1938 British golf season were the award of the Harry Vardon Trophy (for the most successful competitor in seven major tournaments, including the British and Irish open championships) to Henry Cotton, and the winning of the Masters' tournament by Alfred Perry.

Perry's success against extremely formidable opposition was specially noteworthy for the fact that he accomplished each of his four rounds in less than 70 strokes. With 69, 68, 67 and 69, I believe I am right in saying that only one other player has ever done such a thing—Lawson Little, of the U. S. A., winner of the British open amateur championships in 1934 and 1935. My files show that he returned 67, 66, 69 and 69 for a total of 271 at Toronto in 1936 while winning the Canadian championship. Here is the list of winners in outstanding golf events in Britain this year:

Walker Cup

Great Britain, 7½-4½.
England (R. A. Whitcombe & T. H. Cotton)—South Africa (S. F. L. A. D. Locke, 2 professional,—England, 2 and 1.
England-France, amateur, men—England, 8½-½.
International tournament, professional—England, 3 victories.
England-Scotland—England, 11-4.
England-Ireland—England, 11½-3½.
England-Wales—England, 10½-4½.
Scotland-Ireland—Scotland, 9-4, 2 halved.
Scotland-Wales—Scotland, 9½-5½.
Ireland-Wales—Ireland 6-3, 3 halved.
International tournament, amateur, men—England, 3 wins.
England-Scotland—England 8-6.
England-Ireland—England, 10-5.
England-Wales—England, 10-4.
Scotland-Ireland—Scotland, 9-5.
Scotland-Wales—Scotland, 8-6.
Ireland-Wales—Ireland, 9-5.
International tournament, women—Scotland,3 wins.
Scotland-England—Scotland, 6-3.
Scotland-Ireland—Scotland, 6-3.
Scotland-Wales—Scotland, 6-3.
England-Ireland—England, 6-3.
England-Wales—England, 8-1.
Ireland-Wales—Ireland, 8-1.
England-Scotland, boys—Scotland, 6-3.
England-Scotland, girls—Scotland, 4-3.
Oxford-Cambridge . . . Cambridge, 10-4
Old Public Schoolboys (Halford-Hewitt Shield) . . . Old Marlburians
Scottish Universities . . . Aberdeen
Inter-Counties, men . . . Staffordshire
Inter-Counties, women . . . Lancashire
Men-Women, handicap (Stoke Poges) Women, 12-4, 2 halved
British open . . . R. A. Whitcombe
British open, leading amateur . . . E. F. Storey
British open, amateur, men Charles Yates, U. S. A.
British open amateur, women Mrs. O. M. Holm
English closed, men . . . J. P. Pennink
English closed, women . . . Elsie Corlett
English boys . . . William Smeaton
English girls . . . Sheila Stroyan
Scottish professional . . . J. Ballingall
Scottish amateur, men . . . E. D. Hamilton
Scottish amateur, women . . . Jessie Anderson
Scottish women's team . . . Troon
Scottish boys . . . R. G. Inglis
Irish open . . . A. D. Locke, South Africa
Irish open amateur, men . . . James Bruen
Irish amateur, men . . . James Bruen
Irish amateur, women . . . Mrs. J. B. Beck
Welsh professional . . . W. S. Duncan
Welsh amateur, men . . . A. A. Duncan
Welsh amateur, women . . . Miss Barbara Pyman
Welsh men's team . . . Prestatyn
Match play, professional . . . Dai Rees
Masters' tournament, professional . . . Alfrey Perry
Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy . . . Henry Cotton
President's Putter . . . C. J. H. Tolley
Secretary's Niblick . . . R. G. Middleton and G. Illingworth
Sunningdale foursomes . . . A. H. Padgham and Pamela Barton
Golf Balls of Stoke . . . D. H. Kyle and R. Quilter

So ends 1938 for the professionals. And the amateurs. And any others there may be concealed between the two. The amateur question in all popular sports is one that taxes the definition-framing ingenuity of administrators, as we have had occasion to notice this year from time to time. Many forces work toward the exploitation of amateur skill through subsidization of one sort or another. Indeed, as our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"The trouble about amateurism is that so many people take no professional interest in it."

Chicago Bears and Redskins Still Leading Pro Football

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division

Club—	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	P.C.
Washington	3	1	1	93	47	.750
New York	3	0	2	74	55	.600
Brooklyn	2	1	2	56	75	.500
Philadelphia	2	0	3	77	88	.400
Pittsburgh	2	0	4	65	100	.333
Western Division						
Chicago Bears	4	0	1	87	61	.800
Green Bay	4	0	2	120	72	.666
Detroit	2	0	2	55	42	.500
Cleveland	2	0	3	71	94	.400
Chic. Cardinals	1	0	5	77	121	.167

Last Week's Results

New York 17, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 7, Detroit 5.
Green Bay 35, Brooklyn 7.
Chicago Bears 34, Chicago Cardinals 28.

This Week's Schedule

Sunday—Chicago Cardinals at Detroit, Philadelphia at Washington, Pittsburgh at Green Bay, Brooklyn at New York, Cleveland at Chicago Bears.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Chicago's Bears and Washington's Redskins remained atop their respective sections of the National Professional Football League today — the Bears after the loop's biggest touchdown spree yesterday and the defending Champions after the low-scoring game of the day.

Both leaders, narrowly averting defeat yesterday, face stiff opposition in next Sunday's games. The Bears will entertain Cleveland; Philadelphia goes to Washington. The Rams, in fourth place, gave the western division leaders their only setback in five games.

Philadelphia holds the No. 4 spot in the eastern section, but the Eagles gave the Redskins a merry inaugural before bowing, 26 to 23.

In the week's other games, Pittsburgh will play at Green Bay, which crushed Brooklyn yesterday 35 to 7. Brooklyn will go to New York, where the Giants won a game of fumbles from Philadelphia 17 to 7, all three touchdowns came after miscues. The revived and revamped Chicago Cardinals, who outgained the Bears in every department yesterday but lost the scoring end 34 to 28, will face Detroit, which succumbed before Washington 7 to 5.

Detroit got away to a quick lead over Washington on Regis Monahan's field-goal and a safety in the first period. A fumble on the Detroit 17-yard line led to a Washington touchdown in the third period and a victory that broke the Redskins' first place tie with Brooklyn.

Nine touchdowns were scored in the Chicago game as the Cards trailing in the third period 34 to 14, came back with a barrage of passes that fell one touchdown short of catching the Bears. The Cards wound up with 19 first downs to the winners' eight.

It was the Bears fourth triumph of the season and kept them ahead of Green Bay, which took over second place from Detroit. The defeat was the fifth against one win for the Cardinals, five of whose players were dismissed recently in an effort to shake the team out of its slump.

Crowds totalling 110,651 saw yesterday's games. At Detroit, the attendance was 42,850, largest ever for a grid game in the Motor City.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Walter Hagen, with 67-72—139, led qualifiers for the P. G. A. championship.

Five Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody, recovering from back injury, announced she would play tournament tennis again in 1934.

College Football Results

East

Albright 14, Catawba 0.
Alfred 7, Buffalo 0.
Amherst 41, Rochester 6.
Army 20, Harvard 17.
Bates 26, Arnold 2.
Boston 25, Upsala 0.
Bowdoin 14, Williams 0.
Brooklyn 13, Rensselaer 0.
Carnegie Tech 7, Holy Cross 6.
Clarion T. 21, Thiel 0.
Clarkson Tech 19, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Coast Guard 13, Norwich 0.
Colby 6, New Hampshire 0.
Colgate 12, Columbia 0.
Dartmouth 34, Brown 13.
Davis Elkins 19, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Dickinson 26, Delaware 0.
E. Stroudsburg T. 27, Trenton T. 6.
F. & M. 20, Muhlenberg 7.
Georgetown 33, Randolph-Macon 0.
Gettysburg 21, Drexel 12.
Layfaette 27, Wash. & Jeff. 0.
Lebanon Valley 53, Hartwick 0.
Lock Haven T. 14, Kutztown 13.
Maine 13, Conn. State 0.
Manhattan 20, Providence 7.
Mansfield T. 14, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Michigan St. 26, W. Virginia 0.
Middlebury 10, Tufts 0.
Milligan 18, Bluefield 7.
North Carolina 7, N. Y. U. 0.
Northeastern 13, Lowell T. S. 13.
Oglethorpe 19, Rollins 12.
Penn State 59, Lehigh 6.
Penn M. I. 26, Ursinus 0.
Princeton 13, Pennsylvania 0.
Purdue 6, Fordham 6.
R. I. State 20, Mass State 0.
Rutgers 6, Springfield 0.
Scranton 19, Morris Harvey 14.
Scranton Key. 32, Susquehanna 14.
Slippery Rock 7, Westminster 0.
St. Bonaventure 6, Niagara 0.
St. Joseph 13, Canisius 0.
St. Lawrence 21, Cortland N 12.
Swarthmore 14, American 6.
Syracuse 19, Cornell 17.
Trinity 6, Hobart 6.
Tulane 26, Rice 17.
Vermont 7, Union 7.
Villanova 25, Center 6.
Wagner 12, Panzer 7.
Wesleyan 7, Haverford 0.
Worcester P. I. 6, American I. 2.
Yale 9, Navy 7.

Midwest

Akron 6, Western S. T. 0.
Bowling Green 7, Wittenberg 0.
Bradley Tech 26, Carleton 6.
Butler 12, Depauw 0.
Capital 14, Kenyon 6.
Carthage 9, Illinois College 6.
Coe 13, Cornell College 12.
Creighton 7, Drake 7.
Dayton 17, Toledo 13.
Denison 34, Marietta 0.
Detroit Tech 65, Michigan Tech 0.
Dubuque 33, Iowa Wesleyan 12.
Earlham 0, Wabash 0.
Hamline 27, Concordia 7.
Hanover 12, Indiana State 6.
Hiram 38, Allegheny 0.
Indiana 0, Nebraska 0.
Iowa 27, Chicago 14.
Iowa State 16, Missouri 13.
Kent State 49, Alfred Holbrook 0.
Lake Forest 13, Carroll 7.
Lawrence 19, Monmouth 8.
Luther 29, Valparaiso 7.
Marshall 66, Oklahoma City 0.
Miami (Ohio) 53, Findlay 0.
Michigan Normal 20, Wayne 7.
Minnesota 7, Michigan 6.
Mt. Union 7, Otterbein 0.
Muskingum 20, Heidelberg 6.
Notre Dame 14, Illinois 6.
Oberlin 18, Hamilton 6.
Ohio Northern 59, Ashland 14.
Ohio State 0, Northwestern 0.
Ohio 28, Ohio Weslevan 0.
Oklahoma 19, Kansas 0.
Pittsburgh 26, Wisconsin 6.
South Dakota 7, Omaha 0.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 2, Louisville 0.
Washington 58, Simpson 6.
Western Reserve 40, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Wooster 6, Case 0.
Xavier (Cincinnati) 52, Transylvania 6.

Far West

California 20, UCLA 7.
Fresno St. 34, Arkansas S. T. 0.
Idaho 26, Gonga 12.
Montana St. 19, Western S. T. 0.
Oregon State 13, Washington 6.
Santa Clara 27, Arizona 0.
S. California 19, Washington State 6.
Stanford 27, Oregon 16.
St. Mary's 32, Portland 7.
Texas Tech 19, Montana 13.
Washburn 20, Colorado C. 0.
Whittier 14, Occidental 0.
Willamette 6, Santa Barbara St. 3.

Rocky Mountains

Brigham Young 7, Utah 7.
Denver 7, Utah State 0.
George Washington 21, Colorado 0.
Washburn 20, Colorado College 0.

South

Cincinnati 7, Tampa 6.
Duke 6, Georgia Tech 0.
Erskine 0, Wofford 0.
Georgia 28, Mercer 19.
Hampden-Sidney 14, Emory & Henry 0.
Louisiana State 47, Loyola 6.
Maryland 14, W. Maryland 8.
Miami 19, Florida 7.
Mississippi College 21, Millsaps 0.
N. C. State 19, Wake Forest 7.
Tennessee 13, Alabama 0.
The Citadel 9, Furman 6.
Vanderbilt 13, Mississippi 7.
Virginia 14, Virginia Tech 6.
Virginia M. I. 13, Richmond 6.
Washington & Lee 8, Kentucky 0.

Southwest

Arkansas 42, Texas 6.
Baylor 14, Centenary 0.
Colorado Mines 60, New Mexico N. 7.
Texas Christian 34, Texas A & M. 6.
Texas Mines 7, New Mexico C. 6.
Trinity 6, Abilene Christian 0.

Von Cramm Is Released

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, German tennis ace, was released on parole yesterday from Lehrterstrasse Prison where he had almost five months still to serve on a morals charge.

The remainder of his one-year sentence, which would have been up next March 7, will be suspended for two years during which he "must prove worthy of this act of mercy."

A large automobile awaited Baron von Cramm outside the prison gate and he was whisked off to an undisclosed destination. It was known, however, that he was called for by his brother and it was believed he was taken to his mother's home at Brueggen, near Hanover.

Platt Wins Geist Trophy

ABSECON, N. J., Oct. 17 (AP)—J. Wood Platt, amateur golf champion of the Philadelphia district, won the Geist Memorial Trophy at the Sea View Golf Club yesterday after battling with Dick Chapman, Connecticut state champion, for 20 holes.

Atlantic Club Wins; Marblehead Second

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 17 (AP)—Atlantic Model Yacht Club of Amityville, L. I., won the country's first Inter-League Model Yacht Regatta yesterday, defeating the Marblehead (Mass.) club 123 points to 107 in the two-days' competition.

The Atlantic Club, Metropolitan League champions, added 42 points to their total of 81, while the New England League titleholders added 28 to their opening day mark of 79.

Only one of a two series of match races scheduled was run off yesterday because the breeze on Lake Warinanco was insufficient for the 50-inch boats.

Each Club was represented by four boats "manned" from shore by booted skipeprs.

Dexter Goodwin of the Marblehead Club led the two-day individual scoring with 35 points with his Betty R.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs' Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1085 ELM STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Breakfast 15c up — Luncheon 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent Food, Vegetables always fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
724 17TH ST., N. W.

Exhibitions in Copley Square

The Arts in Boston

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries water colors by Alfred Ybarra are on view. Now connected with Twentieth Century-Fox in Hollywood, the painter has had an eventful career. His pictures give additional proof of his imaginative nature.

Mr. Ybarra has selected water color with a conviction which few aquarellists possess. He delights in the spontaneous effect it allows, in its easy adaptation to emphatically emotional ideas. Entering the gallery we feel that the atmosphere is whipped by wind and storm, for the author is never content with a tranquil mood. There are views of Mexico and Honolulu and the Midwest. But wherever Mr. Ybarra has traveled, he has apprehended the new sights through his positive, personal viewpoint, and consequently geographical locale is not of first importance in his pictures. He chooses to transfor mevery scene into something ominous and foreboding, and it seems that he has El Greco's landscapes in mind, with darksome skies, rent clouds, and prevailing restlessness.

Most of Mr. Ybarra's water colors express some poetic theme, and one of his pictures, "Slow Freight," seems like a good illustration of a novel by Paul Horgan.

Beatrice Field

In the exhibiting room of the Boston Public Library, there is a collection of drawings by Beatrice Field. From many picturesque sources in Massachusetts she has selected subject matter. Her special inclination is for portrayal of trees and Colonial houses. Many of the portraits are sensitively executed. The artist has imbued her models with "personality." Of outstanding merit are the drawings of pines, sycamores, a 1,000-year-old oak at Waverly, Dogtown Common in Rockport, and Stone House, Belmont. When Miss Field has economized her strokes, sought the salient line, she has been at her best. D. A.

Vandamm Studio

Ina Claire

Star of "Yankee Fable," to be presented at the Colonial beginning tomorrow evening.

Hunters' Protests Answered By Toll of October Fires

Suspension of opening of the hunting season in several states because of the danger of forest fire, has brought out many wails from impatient would-be hunters. They are asking: "Whoever heard of a forest fire in October?"

One man who can answer that question is Stewart H. Holbrook of Cambridge, Mass., author of lumber stories, who worked for many years in logging camps of New England and the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Holbrook is unmoved by the pleas of sportsmen who can see no danger of fire because the season is now so "late."

"There isn't such a thing as a 'late season' when the woods are dry and filled with felled timber," Mr. Holbrook told an interviewer. "Many of the worst forest fires in our history have occurred in October. The hunters ought to look up the record, for the list of October fires in the woods is truly appalling, worse than those of July or August.

"One of the biggest on record was in October of 1825 when fire raged through three million acres of timberland in Maine and New Brunswick, causing 160 fatalities. This was the famous Miramichi fire that is still talked about around bunkhouse stoves.

"Then, in October of 1871 came the Peshtigo holocaust in northern Wisconsin. It happened with so little warning that it caught the citizens of Peshtigo, Little Sturgeon, and Brussels wholly unprepared. It also laid half the city of Marinette in ruins. It swept 1,280,000 acres of timber and cut-over land, and the fatality list reached more than 1,100.

"In more recent times, there was the big fire at and round Baudette, Minn., in 1910 when the timber on 300,000 acres was consumed. The fatalities were 42. That was in mid-October.

"From the viewpoint of property loss, perhaps the worst fire of all was that at Cloquet, Minn., in October of 1918. Few outside the State have heard of it because the World War was being fought to a close and there was little space in the daily press for news of a fire in the backwoods at home. This fire swept from the surrounding forest into Cloquet, a lumber town of 12,000 population, and laid it in smoking ruins in a few hours. The death list ran to 400. Property loss was estimated, several months afterward, at $30,000,000.

"A little over a year ago I was sent to southwestern Oregon to cover a forest fire there for a Portland newspaper. It broke out on Sept. 28 and burned well into October. It really was a brush and shrub fire, for the big timber all had been cut; but it was hot enough to sweep the town of Bandon—2,500 population—off the map. It was sudden enough to trap 11 persons at or near their homes.

"To bring the matter right down to date, there is what is going on along the Minnesota-Ontario border in mid-October of 1938. Last week flames were sweeping thousands of acres and had resulted in a number of fatalities. It will be weeks before the amount of damage is known.

"If sportsmen could see with their own eyes what forest fire does to wild game, they would never again want to hunt in woods that were in danger of fire. In one afternoon, during a forest fire in British Columbia, I counted the carcasses of 22 deer who had been caught. That particular fire was not a large one, but its toll of animals and birds was great. One can only imagine the huge number of game birds and animals that must have been destroyed in the really great fires on the Miramichi and around Cloquet and Peshtigo. And it should not be forgotten that those fires occurred in October."

Laski Criticizes Britain's Action On Czechoslovakia

From Berchtesgaden to Godesberg the British record is one of "pitiful abdication"; what Mr. Chamberlain gained through his efforts is slight, but what he has destroyed goes "even deeper than the integrity of the Czechoslovakian system," Prof. Harold J. Laski told a packed Ford Hall Forum last night.

Professor Laski, on a year's sabbatical from the London School of Economics, spoke on the meaning of the recent European crisis and attempted to give an explanation of the part Great Britain played in those memorable events. He was substitute speaker for his friend John Strachey, who is being detained at Ellis Island pending passport and visa investigation.

Tracing the past six months' history, Professor Laski said that when in the last weeks of May the Labor Party was informed of the steady deterioration of Czechoslovakia, as a result of German propaganda in Sudeten areas they urged on the British Government, that there was only one way that war could be avoided, or that Czechoslovakia could be protected in the fulness of its territorial integrity.

That would be an announcement by Great Britain that under all circumstances if France and the Soviet Union honored their treaty obligations to Czechoslovakia, Great Britain would be found at their side. The British Labor Party took the view then and does now that "it is better to die on your legs than to die on your knees."

The request for such an announcement was refused; likewise refused was the Labor Party's demand that Parliament remain in session during the critical international situation.

Although it has been traditional in British politics for the Prime Minister in time of crisis to get in touch with the leader of the opposition, Mr. Laski pointed out that from July 31 when Parliament rose until September 8 when the "die was already cast" neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Secretary made the slightest effort to get in touch with the Opposition.

At a time when the Government did not feel ready to endorse the Blackpool manifesto it did assure the Labor Party that the integrity of Czechoslovakia would be maintained, even as late as September 5.

Babson Asserts Boom Is on Way

Roger Babson, the man who forecast the depression, turned optimist as he stepped from the S. S. Laconia today and predicted a world-wide business boom.

This boom is on its way, Mr. Babson declared on his arrival after a fleeting trip abroad, because there is assurance of no war this year. However, Mr. Babson warned, there may be a war next year. It will not involve the democracies, he hazarded, but will be confined to Germany and Russia.

Mr. Babson left Boston suddenly last month to check personally on the war rumors so prevalent at that time. He hastened from the Laconia, which had been delayed by three hours of fog, to Wellesley where the National Business Conference is under way at Babson Park.

Today's News in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

Crowley, who brought Graves back from Chicago last Aug. 20 on a perjury indictment issued here in May, said that Graves during the plane ride admitted testifying falsely before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in the City's suit against Mr. Curley last year.

This, of course, is a contradiction of what Graves stated when he was arraigned before Judge Harold P. Williams in Superior Court, Oct. 6 at the start of the present trial. At that time Graves pleaded guilty to perjury before the Boston Finance Commission in 1934, but denied that he testified falsely before Judge Fosdick last year.

The question which has rung across the State as a result of this trial is: "On which occasion did Graves tell the truth? When he told the Boston Finance Commission he did not know Mr. Curley, or when he told Judge Fosdick that Mr. Curley had asked him 'How much is there in it for me?' in connection with settlement of a damage suit in which Graves represented the firm which was suing the city?"

In his formal pleadings in the current trial, Graves has stuck to his later story—the story which caused Judge Fosdick to find against Mr. Curley and his co-defendant, Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, and order them to repay the City $50,000 which the Jurist held they had received "improperly" in settlement of the damage case.

This morning, however, the two police officers testified that Graves had taken a different position during his ride in the aerial patrol wagon back to Boston. They said that Captain McCarthy bluntly asked the defendant which of the two contradictory bits of testimony was true, and that the defendant replied that what he told the Finance Commission in 1934 was true and what he told Judge Fosdick last year was untrue.

Thus the issue was complicated. Mr. Chamberlin, counsel for the defense, sought to cast doubt upon the police testimony by questions referring to the noise of the plane's motors and to the fact that Officer Crowley was seated several feet from Mr. McCarthy, but the policemen insisted the noise was not great and that they could hear perfectly.

Police of Quincy To Study Plan E

In a precedent making action the Quincy Police Association today followed the lead set by other groups of city employees by appointing a special committee to study the Plan E manager form of government, which will appear as a referendum on the ballot next month.

It is understood the committee will report back to the Association which is then expected to take some action in favoring or opposing the plan.

Other city employee groups have established groups to study the plan on the alleged threat as pictured by certain members of the city government that wage and salary cuts would result from a city manager type of government.

Industrial School To Exhibit Furniture

Modern furniture made by a group of unemployed young men at the North Bennet Street Industrial School will be on display for two weeks beginning today at the Courtright House, 73 Chestnut Street. The display is one of the School's projects to provide trade training for young men who are out of work.

Yale Fellow Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—George Van Santvoord, headmaster of the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn., has been elected a Fellow of the Yale Corporation to succeed Howell Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., who has retired after 25 years' service, Charles Seymour, President, has announced.

New Deal Plans Praised by High At Babson Park

Stanley High, liberal author and said to be a former White House adviser, gave an interpretive address on the New Deal at the 25th annual National Business Conference at Babson Park, Mass., yesterday.

He praised the reforms engineered by President Roosevelt, saying they were "inevitable," but asserted the United States made less progress than any other Nation, in proportion to its resources, during the depression.

In answer to a question, he predicted Mr. Roosevelt will not run for a third term.

"A new kind of people is now seeking political advantage," he told the conference. "The upper-bracket group formerly battled for legislative relief, but the situation is now reversed. Those in the lower brackets are fighting for the advantage.

"Roosevelt is a great prophet. The reforms he has engineered were inevitable and he has accomplished them with a minimum of disorder."

Decrying the amount of progress made by the United States during the depression, he declared:

"There is still a colossal amount of floundering in Washington, with investigating committees going to Sweden and other countries to find out how they do it. In terms of human problems we are still a long way from nowhere and many in Washington wish someone would turn up with the right answer, but nobody has."

Voicing a doubt that Mr. Roosevelt would seek re-election in 1940, Mr. High added: "But if we develop a consciousness that human rights take precedence over property rights, we need not fear what will happen 'After Roosevelt.'"

"I think he would like to run," he said. "Nobody ever in the White House, with the exception, perhaps, of Theodore Roosevelt, enjoyed it so much. If he has to go back to Hyde Park, it will be with a heavy heart, because nothing will ever be so much fun."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of War Posters in the Special Exhibition Galleries.

Boston Public Library — Exhibition of originals and reproductions of prints, loaned by Mrs. David Porter Field. Through Oct. 23.

Boston City Club—Exhibition by City Club Camera Associates. Through Oct. 23.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Saturdays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Children's Art Center — Drawings and paintings by students. Through October.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Exhibition of paintings by Picasso and Matisse. Oct. 19-Nov. 11.

Copley Society—Exhibition of International photographs by Francis A. Rugg. Through Oct. 28.

Yamanaka — Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese Screens.

Boston Athenaeum—French costumes from 1500 to 1800. Colored engravings.

Castano Galleries—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Also Old Master Drawings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of early ship paintings by Buttersworth, Salmon and others. Also Early American paintings, mainly landscapes.

Rand Galleries — General exhibition of paintings and prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors of Colombia, South America, and Rockport, flowers and airplanes by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of War Posters. Through October.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of water colors by John Pike. Also works by Picasso and Matisse. Through Oct. 29.

Vose Galleries—Paintings of New England, Spain, Belgium, and England by Alexander Bower.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of oils and water colors by Mabel Prescott Sibley. Through Oct. 20.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Memorial exhibition of paintings and drawings by Durr Freedley. Through Oct. 20. Drawings and water colors by Herman A. Webster. Through Oct. 24. French paintings and drawings, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** Eddie Cantor and Company; Mickie Rooney, guest.

7:45 **WIXAL** (6.04mc) "Songs of the Middle Ages—Troubadours, Trouveres and Minnesänger."

8:00 **WNAC** Al Pearce and his Gang; "Haywire Mack"; Carl Hoff's Orch.

8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc) "Modern Radio—How Radio Communication Operates," C. Davis Belcher.

8:30 **WNAC** Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. Henschel's "Morning Hymn," Herbert's "When You're Away," and aria from "La Gioconda," by Miss Speaks; Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody," Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Schubert's "Marche Militaire."

9:00 **WEEI** Radio Theater: Jean Arthur and Don Ameche in "Seventh Heaven."

9:00 **WBZ** Address, Herbert Hoover, before meeting of Women's Federation of Republican Clubs of Connecticut, Hartford.

10:00 **WNAC** Marek Weber's Orchestra; Opal Craven, soprano; Continentals, quartet. Cuban program.

10:30 **WBZ** National Forum: Senator Robert F. Wagner, N. Y., on "Homes of the Free."

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto in C Minor, by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.

State Election Talks

Democratic

6:30 **WBZ** Massachusetts Democratic Club.

7:00 **WEEI** Paul A. Dever.

Republican

6:25 **WBZ** Massachusetts Republican Club.

7:45 **WNAC** Republican State Committee.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Spy Trial"
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Nan Wynn, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; political	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Renedzvous	Sport reports	Dinner Music
7:00 Political Talk	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Crawford's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; va-	Vic Arden's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 "Tango Time"	Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 "Let's Dance"	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	E. Fiorito's Orchestra	"Gang Plank"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	**Margaret Speaks; or-**	'Honey-Cane' Davis' Or.	"Princess of Song"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	**chestra; chorus**	'Honey-Cane' Davis' Or	Commentator; sports
9:00 **Radio Theater:**	**Address by Hon. Her-**	"Hour of Charm"; Phil	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:15 **"Seventh Heaven"**	**bert Hoover at Wom-**	Spitalny's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:30 **with Don Ameche**	**en's Federation of Re-**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Amateur Hour
9:45 **and Jean Arthur**	**publican Clubs**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Lawrence Welk's Or-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	chestra	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Swing Partner"	**National Forum: talk**	Religious program	"Pageant of Melody";	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 "Let's Waltz"	**National Forum: talk**	Religious program	symphony orchestra	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Day's End
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; music	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	Music; talk	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum; political	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	Network speaker
11:15 "The Song Shop"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbillies	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rawley's music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloom Chasers"; music	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; features; Noon-	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	day Revue; quotations	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Religious talk	"Checkerboard Time"	Religious program	Talk	"Sweet Music"
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	"Treasures in Melody"	Barbara Jean, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Classical Album"
2:30 **"American School**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sports relay	Federal Theater; "Pio-
2:45 **of the Air"**	Hymn recital	"Girl From Maine"	Sports relay	neers of Science"
3:00 "Sing, Incorpo-	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Sports reports
3:15 rated"	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sports relay	Sports reports
3:30 "Four Clubmen"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	**From London: Legion-**	Sports reports
3:45 'Melody Ramblings'	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	**naires; BBC Orchestra**	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	Old N. E. recipes	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
4:15 J. M. Chappell	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Music; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Claire Dillon, songs
5:00 Boston Hour	Music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Spy Trial"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 C. Heatter; talk	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; Jack Knell	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie King"; sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 "Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Dinner music
7:00 "Magic Hour"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Bob Hardy's Orch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	Talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	V. Della Chiesa, soprano	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	Joseph Usifer's Music	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Joseph Usifer's Music	vocal group	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 Variety Program	**"Information, Please"**;	"For Men Only"; va-	Morton Gould's Orch	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:45 with Al Jolson	**Questions and Answers**	riety show	Morton Gould's Orch	of Music; sports
9:00 "We, the People";	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 Gabriel Heatter	matic program	Sanderson	**WOR Symphony Orch.;**	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee"; variety	**A. Wallenstein**	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Gypsy music
10:15 River's End"	NBC Jamboree	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Detective sketch	Ralph Blane, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Pete Herman's Orch
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	"Magic Hour"	Sammy Kaye's Orch	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Art Shaw's Orch	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Art Shaw's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Glenn Miller's Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orches-	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 Glenn Miller's Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	tra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

New England News

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many times, as you get ready to go out, do you find that your purse just isn't up to the rest of your outfit? Especially if it's a new ensemble you're wearing! Too many, probably . . . but the fault is yours. Because there are plenty of bags on the market that are designed with the idea of seeing a person through more than one season.

La Garde handbags belong in this category . . . for they're the "handbags that go places and see things," and return home as fresh as ever. In other words, they aren't "all in" just because they've been giving service! Of course it's in their construction; but that's one of the things you don't have to worry about in a La Garde, because experts see that all this is taken care of in the first place. Prices vary from $5 up, and you can buy a right good looking number for $5. And get yourself one of those keen looking new numbers that'll hold practically all the family belongings and then some, for $18. They're the kind of bag that has all kinds of trick pockets to keep things safely hidden away, with space for passports and everything else. Then there's the new "Duo-Purse," for $5, that goes in for convenience and security in a big way. You see the loose change compartment is right where you can get at it easily . . . no fishing around. The snap-fastened flap keeps both the change and the bills from spilling all over the place; and inasmuch as the currency compartment is large enough, the bills lie flat. So there's no need of women doing as they usually do, and bunching their bills up into a sorry state! For that matter, La Garde bags divide themselves up into anywhere from one to four compartments; the latter are as good as a filing cabinet! And no trouble at all to find these bags, either, for shops that handle them include Filene's Stowell's, Jordan Marsh's, Shreve, Crump & Low's, Conrad's, Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop (145 Tremont St.), Stearns', R. H. White's, and so on.

♣ ♣ ♣

Salt Shakers "Gavel" Style

Looking for a little something in the way of a wedding present for the fall bride? And one that won't throw your entire budget off keel for the next three months? Then consider the new "gavel" salt and pepper shakers that Jordan Marsh is showing in their silverware department on the first floor, because they're the cutest things we've come across for the purpose of salt and pepper in a long time. And so completely surprising that they're practically guaranteed to start the conversational ball a-rolling the minute dinner is announced! They're miniature gavels, and no fooling! Just like the big one you use to rap for order at your Tuesday morning Woman's Club. And hand made. The little bowls are of highly polished pewter, and the handles of walnut.

♣ ♣ ♣

Gloves Designed To Welcome the Hand

Now if you've been wondering where you could buy those new "finger-free" gloves that you saw written up in that weekly magazine recently . . . the place is Filene's. It seems that a girl by the name of Merry Hull has practically turned the construction of gloves inside out! In other words, she realized that women have a time trying to fit their hands into regulation gloves; so she reverses things by making a glove with the three dimensions in mind. Instead of the usual two. These gloves have what they call a "U-turned" wall that goes all around the thumb and the fingers and then right down the side. Which of course allows for the "thickness" of one's hand; an important little item that has been ignored heretofore. They sell for $4 to $6.95. In suedes, mochas, capeskins and pigskins. In various colors. Sizes from 5½ to 7½.

♣ ♣ ♣

Girl's Two-Sided Coat That Turns to Weather

Mothers who have more than one teen-age girl to clothe will appreciate the fact that reversible coats are more than accepted by the younger element. Because you can get them at such a reasonable figure now. The newest of the new ones are the reversible Breefers . . . as shown by R. H. White for a matter of $10.95. They are cute, too; and different. You see this model is really a short coat, between the half and three-quarter length. One side is of camel's hair and wool, and the other is cravenetted Shetland. Which is, of course, waterproof, so she's all fixed for a raincoat, as well as a sport coat. The raincoat side is of course in natural color; the reverse is in green, rust, wine, or a gay plaid.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Tuesday and Wednesday, October 18 and 19

at 11:30 a. m., on the sixth floor

THIS is your invitation to come in and see an unusual collection of coats, made by one of the finest furriers in America. They represent the aristocracy of furdom in luxurious and practical furs . . . mink, Russian sable, ermine, "Persian" lamb, Russian caracul and even WHITE raccoon, featuring on living models the newest couturier copies in fitted coats, long coats, jackets and chubbies.

Stearns

BOSTON

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,300,000
Previous day 1,468,510
1938 volume to date 220,973,943
1937 volume to date 318,436,128

Irregular Drop In Stock Market; Few Favorites Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The stock market went through a feverish session today as aircrafts and utilities were heavily bought in the face of profit selling which depressed numerous pivotal issues.

With low-priced stocks turned over in blocks of 1,000 to 30,000 shares, 950,000 shares changed hands in the first hour, one of the largest volumes for this period in months. The ticker tape was somewhat behind for about 30 minutes after the start. The pace subsequently slowed down.

Several attempts at a rally were made, but these did not follow through and, near the final hour, the trend was irregularly lower. Gains among the favorites, however, ran to around 2 points. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 2,500,000 shares.

The refusal of motors, steels and rubbers, along with other pivotal stocks, to join in extending the advance, caused some speculative contingents to cash in on the lengthy upturn. The belief here was that a technical "correction" was necessary if the list is to continue the forward swing.

Among notably resistant shares were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, North American Aviation, United Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Electric Power & Light, United Corp., Commonwealth & Southern, du Pont, and American Smelting.

The going was difficult for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Johns-Manville, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Electric Bond & Share was the fastest upward sprinter on the curb, closely followed by American Superpower, Cities Service, and Niagara Hudson Power. In arrears were Newmont Mining, Sherwin Williams, Consolidated Copper, and American Gas.

Bond Market Heavy

Bonds developed a rather heavy tone with the appearance of increased offerings of rail loans in the late trading today.

A scattering of utility and miscellaneous industrial issues pushed ahead to new highs for the October rise. U. S. Governments were mostly higher although gains were small.

Losses in active rails ranged from fractions to around 2½ points. Traders again were inclined to take profits accruing from the recent rise pending developments in the rail wage adjustment hearing.

Down at the start of the final hour were Southern Railway 6½s, Southern Pacific collateral 4s, Nickel Plate 6s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, and International Telephone 5s.

Gainers included American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Goodyear 5s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

German and Italian loans were in supply at lower levels. Foreigns generally were mixed.

Wheat Prices Sag On Lack of Demand

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Seven eighths of a cent a bushel sag of Chicago wheat values took place today chiefly owing to dearth of either speculative or export demand.

The United States wheat visible supply total showed a slight increase, and world shipments fell off somewhat.

December delivery of corn touched a new low-price record for the year.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½-⅝ lower compared with Saturday's finish, Dec. 64⅜-⅞, May 65⅞-66, corn ⅛-⅜ down, Dec. 44¼-⅜, May 47⅜-½, and oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The cartel decision to remove restrictions on the production of copper caused a renewed demand for copper shares in the stock exchange today. Motor and tobacco issues were well supported and base metals also moved higher. Home rails steadied on the settlement of labor troubles in that field and rubber stocks were a shade firmer. Gilt-edged issues reacted and closed lower and the trans-atlantic group was slightly down. Foreign bonds finished heavy with losses ranging from 1 to 4 points.

PARIS. Price movements were irregular in the Bourse today with the general tendency lower. French rentes lost 65 to 105 centimes and Suez Canal was down more than 500 francs. Royal Dutch and Bank of France issues closed slightly up.

Liverpool: Trade buying and local support in cotton futures encountered hedge selling and liquidation today. Final quotations were down 4 to 6 points.

Wheat futures eased after selling higher early in the session and final prices were ¼d to ⅝d down. The market reacted on disappointing North American grain prices today.

Cities Service to Rebuild Fire-Destroyed 'Tank Farm'

LINDEN, N. J., Oct. 14 (AP)—Plans to rebuild immediately the Cities Service Refining Company's "tank farm," now a field of firecharred girders, were announced today by Elliott McEldowney, the company's advertising manager.

Workmen began clearing away the debris as company officials conferred with Fire Chief Frank T. Miller in an effort to discover the cause of Wednesday's blaze, which destroyed millions of gallons of oil, kerosene and gasoline in approximately 20 tanks.

Mr. McEldowney said the loss was approximately $500,000, but Miller estimated damage at "more than $1,000,000."

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46	46	46	Oct 13
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	14	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
22½	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	29¼	29½	29½	— ⅛
67⅛	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	67¼	66	66	—1
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	13	10	9¾	9¾	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	29	1¾	1	1⅛	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	7	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	10⅞	10½	10½	
17⅝	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	2	13	12⅝	13	
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	8	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	12½	12½	12½	—1
194	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	16	197	194	194	+2
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	13	13½	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
12⅜	4½	Allied Stores	80	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ½
69	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	Oct 15
55½	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	72	55⅞	51⅜	52½	—2½
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—1¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	— ½
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	12	66½	65¾	66½	+ ¾
28½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	1	27¼	26½	26½	Oct 15
23¼	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	15	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¾
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	10	9½	9½	—1½
42¾	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	7	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ¼
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	104½	103¾	103¾	— ¼
173	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	Oct 14
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	6	29	28¼	28¼	—1⅛
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	3	48	48	48	—1½
23⅜	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.35e)	22	23	21⅝	22	—1
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Oct. 4
118⅜	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	119⅝	119	119⅛	+ 1⅜
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
14¾	9	Am Com Alcohol	5	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ¾
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	10	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	14	5⅞	5½	5½	
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct. 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	94	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
25⅛	13⅞	Am & F P $7 pf	6	24	22½	22½	—1¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	26	12⅛	11	11⅛	— ½
12¾	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	12	11½	11½	— ¾
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	26	5	4¾	4¾	
30	12	Am Hide & L pf	12	30	29	29	
44	30½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 15
8¾	4⅛	Am International	14	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
25¼	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	23¾	23	23	— ½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	70½	70	70	
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	7	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
44¼	23	Am Metal (½e)	54	45	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	494	7½	7	7	
43⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	16	44¼	42¼	42⅝	— ½
38⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	27	39¾	37¾	38	— ½
19⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	138	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	39	19½	18¾	18¾	— ½
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	68½	68½	68½	Oct 15
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	3	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
20⅜	7¼	Am Seating	1	19½	19½	19½	
57⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	92	58⅞	56¼	56½	— ¼
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131½	130⅜	131½	Oct 14
60	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	8	60	60	60	Oct 14
35	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	43	33¾	32½	32½	— ¾
11⅜	6¼	Am Stores	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	6	18	18	18	— ½
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	17	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107	105⅞	106	Oct 11
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	147⅝	146¾	146⅞	— ⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	6	87	86¾	87	+ ½
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	90⅛	89¼	89¼	
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	Oct 14
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	15	7½	7¼	7⅜	
13⅝	6	Am Water Works	301	14⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	+3
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	3	39½	39½	39½	
9½	4⅞	Am Zinc L&S	100	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅜
42	21	Anaconda	328	42⅞	39¾	39⅞	—2
57½	29	Anacon W & C	6	56½	54½	54½	—2
21⅞	10¼	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	3	20⅛	20	20	
20	10	Andes Copper	5	20½	19⅝	19⅜	— ⅜
4½	2	A P W Paper	6	3	3	3	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	9	28	28	28	Oct 15
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Oct 13
7	3⅝	Armour Ill	43	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	49½	49½	49½	Oct 14
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48½	24⅛	Armstrong Cork	17	44½	42⅞	43⅞	—1¾
11	2½	Arnold Const (3ae)	43	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	6	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	25	11⅛	10¾	11	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Oct 14
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Oct 14
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	28	39	37½	37⅝	— ¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	12	60½	59½	60	— ⅝
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	14	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	7½	7¼	7¼	Oct 14
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	Oct 14
27⅜	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	11	24	23½	23½	— ½
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	107¾	107¼	107¾	Oct 11
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	53	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	43½	43	43	— ¾
62	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	4	60	60	60	—2
7⅝	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 14
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4	3⅞	4	
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	309	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅜

B

12¼	5	Baldwin Loco ct	72	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33½	33½	33½	Oct 13
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	15	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
13½	5	Barker Bros	5	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
21⅞	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	29	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
18¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	47	19	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
19	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115¼	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	3	114½	114	114	Oct 14
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	8	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24⅞	8⅞	Bendix Aviation	265	23½	21⅞	23⅛	— 1⅞
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¾e)	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
54	26¾	Best & Co (2.32½e)	8	51⅜	50⅛	50¼	+ ¼
65¾	39⅞	Beth Steel	91	65	63⅛	63½	—1
17¾	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	12	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
108¼	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	107½	105	105	—1
29½	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	6	29¼	29	29½	+ ⅜
21¼	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	6	21	21	21	— ¼
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	24	18	17⅜	17⅜	
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	249	30⅛	28⅞	29⅜	+ ¾
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	10	30	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅜
14¾	9	Bond Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 11
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	43	17¼	17	17	— ¼
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	35	35	33¾	34¾	— ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
27	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	26	26	26	— ⅞
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	19	6¼	6	6	— ¼
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	33	13¼	12½	12½	— ½
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	35	36	34½	34¾	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Oct 15
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	40¼	40	40	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	8	8	8	Oct 15
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	11	10¾	10¾	
37⅞	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	32	31	31	— ¼
22⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	15	23	21½	21½	—1¼
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	Oct. 8
11⅝	5½	Brwick Balke (½e)	8	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
12⅜	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	9	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	20	5¾	5½	5½	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23½	13¼	Bullard Co	5	23¾	23	23	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	5	35⅞	34½	34½	— ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
8	4⅛	Burr Add M (.40e)	63	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	6	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21½	21¼	21½	Oct 13
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	39	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	8	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	6	21	20¾	21	+ ½
51	43	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	110	2½	2¼	2⅜	
10⅛	5¼	Calumet & Hec	146	10¾	9⅝	9¾	— ¾
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	3	18⅛	18	18	— ½
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	18	18	16¾	17	— ¾
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	10	6½	6½	6½	
21	11	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36½	36¼	36¼	Oct 15
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8¾	8½	8½	Oct 14
18¾	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	20	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	4	97	96	96⅛	—1
58	39⅜	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	15	56	55	55	— ½
106⅜	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct. 5
25⅜	9	Celanese Corp	14	22	21	22⅛	—1⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	
29⅜	12½	Celotex Corp	7	29½	27⅜	27¾	—1⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	24	24	24	— ¾
7	7	Cent Foundry	90	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1	1	Cent R R N J	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 14
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	—1
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	— ¼
59½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	⁵51	59	55	55	—3
12⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	39	12	11⅜	11¼	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	9	28⅝	27½	27½	—1
12¾	6	Checker Cab	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 14
38⅜	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	39	34⅞	33⅝	33¾	— ⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75	75	75	Oct 14
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.20e)	4	42	42	42	
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	Oct 10
1¾	⅜	Chi & N West	31	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 14
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	4	⅝	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8¾	Chi Mail Order	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅝	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 15
18¼	7¾	Chi Pneu Tool	10	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
37½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	Oct 14
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 13
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	3	2½	2	2⅛	Oct 10
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct. 7
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	16	16	16	— ¾
10⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	9¼	9	9	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82⅞	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅜e)	125	81½	79⅜	80⅛	—1½
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	City Stores	6	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	5	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
28⅞	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	27⅞	27¾	27¾	Oct 15
49¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	21	49¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	9	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	132	132	132	+1
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61	61	61	Oct 14
14⅝	7⅛	Colgate Palm P(½a)	⁵53	14⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Oct 14
38⅛	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	18	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	4	18¼	18	18	+ ⅜
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 14
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	616	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	83	83	83	
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	33¾	32½	32½	+ ½
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	98	96	98	+1¾
55⅝	23	Comi Credit (4)	22	55⅛	54½	54¾	— ⅜
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	6	105	104½	104½	Oct 14
59½	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	20	59¾	59	59½	
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct. 7
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	31	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	947	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
50¼	25	Com & So pf (3)	20	51	49¾	50	— ⅛
28	22⅛	Comwith Ed (1.60)	110	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	6	7½	7½	7½	Oct 13
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	12	18	27½	28	— ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 8
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	127	18⅜	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
10⅛	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	9	10¼	9½	9½	— ⅜
33	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	²99	34¼	32⅜	33⅛	+ ¼
102¾	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	12	102½	102¼	102¼	— ¼
1	1	Consol Film Ind	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
10	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	26	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	8	4	6⅜	6⅞	
10⅝	7	Consol Oil (.80)	62	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 15
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
91⅛	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Oct 15
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	25	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	71	22⅜	20½	22½	+2
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	73	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	97	95	97	— 3
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	11	45⅜	44½	44½	— ¾
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Oct 5
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	1	10	10	10	
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	8	35⅜	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅛
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	31	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	39	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ½
70¾	52	Corn Products (3)	1	69¾

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Rise Three Points to New High for Year

Business and Industry

Decline in World Ship Construction In Third Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As of Sept. 30, shipyards throughout the world were engaged in the construction of 2,826,902 tons of commercial ships, according to the quarterly report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, just published. This represents a decline of 114,625 tons in the last three months. The report did not include activities in Russia.

The United States with a total of 250,909 tons showed an increase of 84,029 tons for the quarter and thus supplanted Holland in fourth place as a builder of ships. Great Britain and Ireland retained first place with 885,481 tons, a reduction of 151,592 tons for the quarter.

British Tonnage

Developments during the quarter cut the British share of new tonnage from 37 to 33 per cent and increased that of the United States from 6 to 9 per cent. A reduction was shown in both volume of new work started and aggregate of tonnage launched, according to the Lloyd report. New orders in the British yards showed a decrease of nearly 70,000 tons which offset a gain of about 4,000 tons for the other nations combined.

Motorships of all types dropped about 55,000 tons to a total of 1,752,903 tons, slightly less than the percentage drop in other types. The British yards reported building four ships of 20,000 tons or larger, and the United States, France, Italy and Germany one apiece.

Gains in construction were reported by Japan, Italy, Sweden and Denmark, and the United States, and losses by Great Britain, Germany, Holland and France.

Tanker Tonnage

Tanker tonnage under construction amounted to 826,660 tons, a drop of 99,850 tons for the quarter. In this field the United States with a total of 118,099 tons stood second only to Great Britain and Ireland, which reported 228,913 tons. The United States three months ago was building 84,578 tons of tankers and trailed Germany and Holland.

The German tankers under construction dropped, however, from 155,150 to 116,728 tons and the Holland total from 116,220 to 95,500 tons. Japan and Sweden were the only nations other than the United States that reported gains in this field.

ICC Approves Plan Of Reorganization For Western Pacific

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved a reorganization plan for the Western Pacific Railroad Company today. Under the proposal, holders of capital stock would receive nothing for their shares.

The plan, advanced under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, provides for the second reorganization of the road since it began operations in 1911.

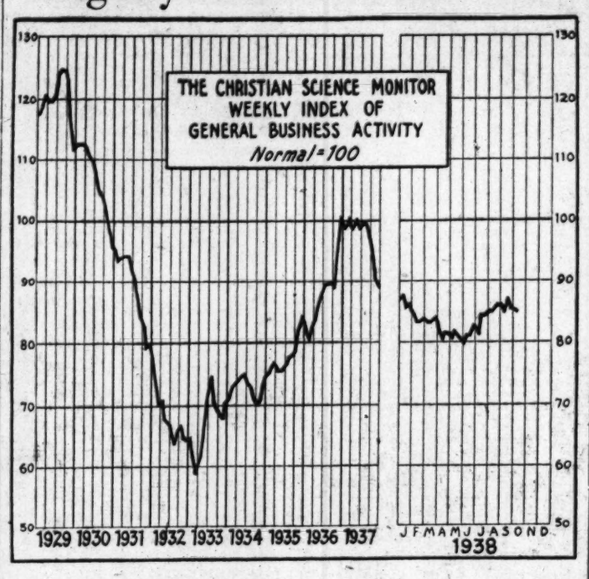
The road controls about 1,207 miles of line from Oakland, Calif., to Salt Lake City, Utah, and from Keddie to Bieber, Calif.

The proposed new corporation would have a capitalization of $62,356,217, excluding 313,703 shares of no-par-value common stock.

The Commission's order listed the following features of the financial structure after reorganization:

Undistributed equipment trust, Baldwin Locomotives Works lease, and Pullman contract, $3,066,117; first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, $10,000,000, or a short-term note for $10,000,000; income mortgage 4 per cent bonds, $19,716,040; 5 per cent preferred stock, $29,574,060; common stock without par value, 313,703 shares.

Monitor Business Index Drops Slightly From Previous Week



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined from 85.2 on Oct. 1 to 84.7 (prel.) on Oct. 8. On Oct. 9, 1937, the index stood at 94.6.

Carloadings and bank debits outside New York City decreased while power production showed an increase. The advance in the total power output for the week was moderate but exceeded expectations for a seasonal and trend upturn. Bank debits on the other hand showed a substantial gain to the highest level since the first week in the year, but despite this failed to meet the increase usual at this season of the year. Carloadings in the miscellaneous group slumped off contrary to a moderate seasonal gain.

Favorable factors continue to predominate the steel markets and production for the country as a whole increased 3 points during the week to 51.5 per cent capacity, according to magazine Steel.

Retail business increased over the previous week, due mainly to Columbus day promotions. Commodity prices declined slightly, 0.3 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor index.

Engineering awards were below the previous week but far ahead of a year ago. Automobile production gained substantially during the week, reaching the best level since the second week last May, output was 50,540 units compared with 37,665 the week before.

Bank clearings were below the previous week but well above last year. New financing showed a sharp drop from the previous week but was greater than last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct.8* 1938	Oct.1 1938	Oct.9 1937
Combined index	84.8	85.2	94.6
Bk debits outside NYC	79.6	81.3	88.4
Elec power production	91.0	90.7	99.6
Misc carloadings	77.4	78.4	90.6

*Preliminary.

Government Deficit In 3½ Months Twice Last Year's Figure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Treasury reported today a deficit of $908,980,284 for the first three and a half months of the fiscal year. This was more than twice the $411,560,270 shortage for the similar period of the previous year.

Expenditures in the three and a half months amounted to $2,564,735,321 and income totaled $1,655,755,037. Corresponding figures last year were expenditures $2,231,566,562 and receipts $1,820,006,292.

WPA was the principal factor in increased expenditures. This agency whose relief rolls are now at a record total of more than 3,100,000 persons, spent $646,568,565 in the three and a half months, compared with $378,198,886 in the same months last year.

The public debt has reached a new record of $38,429,193,207, which is $1,264,452,892 more than a year ago.

Bond Maturities Total $21,786,400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during November will total $21,786,400, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 61 of which 4 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Nov.
1 Des Moines Elec. 1st S.F. 5s $3,272,000
Hearst Pub. 1st Series 6¼s 1,000,000
Red River Lumber Ext. 5½s 1,514,000
15 Asso. Gas & El. Inv. Ctfs. 5½s 5,652,500

October maturities amounted to $36,800,500 and the 60 issues and portions of issues falling due in December total $19,305,400.

Demand for Steel Sends Up Rate To 51½ P.C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week increased 3 points to a national rate of 51.5 per cent of mill capacity, a new peak for the year to date, according to magazine Steel.

Most steelmaking districts, say the report, showed gains in operations. Pittsburgh was up 3 points to 40 per cent, Chicago up 1 to 45.5 per cent, Cleveland up 3 to 54 per cent, Detroit up 5 to 77 per cent, New England up 5 to 70 per cent, Cincinnati up 27 to 70 per cent and St. Louis up 3 to 48.5 per cent. Youngstown slipped 4 points to 51 per cent, Buffalo was down 4.5 to 46.5 per cent and eastern Pennsylvania dropped 1 to 32 per cent. Birmingham and Wheeling were unchanged at 57 and 54 per cent, respectively.

Prospects Good

"Prospects for steady or heavier steel requirements of leading users the next 60 days are regarded as bright," says the survey. "Automobile builders are cheered by relatively brisk retail demand for new models, and in some instances are reported to have revised upward contemplated assemblies for November.

"Motorcar production spurted again last week, touching the best level since the second week of May. Output was 50,540 units, against 37,665 the week before.

"While the open break in steel prices has been confined largely to sheets and strip, reported weakness in some other products has induced consumers to be more cautious in their purchases until the situation clarifies. Since inventories of users generally are moderate, however, no prolonged lapse in buying is anticipated.

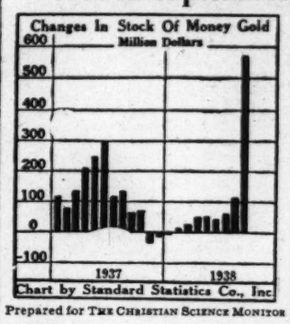
"Latest reduction in sheet and strip prices mean that the automotive buyer at Detroit now is able to buy flat-rolled steel for at least $9 a ton below the market last May. Compared with 1929, most automotive sheets today are estimated to be selling at a reduction of about 40 per cent, while since 1923 the price has been cut more than in half.

Building Is Active

"Fair activity continues in building and engineering construction, as indicated by structural shape and reinforcing bar orders and inquiries. Among the larger of new projects for which PWA funds have been approved is Chicago's $39,000,000 subway. Railroad purchases of steel and equipment, while expanding slowly, still are far below normal. Outstanding in pending railroad buying are 2,400 freight cars for the Southern and a maximum of 30 locomotives for the Union Pacific. Operations of farm equipment builders are moderately heavier."

Scrap prices are steady in the face of rising steel production, and the composite is unchanged at the preceding week's higher level of $14.04. Reductions in sheets and strip prices cut the finished steel composite 80 cents to $56.40, lowest since the last week of February, 1937. Weakness in flat rolled steel also caused a drop of 48 cents in the iron and steel composite to $36.13.

U. S. Gold Imports Soar in September



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Following an exceptionally heavy gold inflow during September, which resulted in the addition of some $600,000,000 to the country's gold stock, the Treasury has announced that any further imports are not to be added to the general fund.

Instead, the Treasury will issue gold certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks, thereby reimbursing itself in the form of increased deposits, for additional gold purchased.

This action was foreshadowed in the week ended Sept. 21, when the Treasury deposited $90,008,000 of gold certificates with the Federal Reserve Banks for the first time since last April. In the succeeding weeks, about $200,000,000 additional certificates have been issued.

With gold in the general fund now totaling approximately $800,000,000, Treasury officials apparently are confident that this amount, combined with the $1,800,000,000 stablization fund, is ample as a buffer against any sudden withdrawal of war-scare capital sent here from abroad.

Cartel Throws Off All Restrictions On Copper Production

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The strong demand for copper brought about by the British rearmament program and the contemplated increase in American defenses resulted today in the removal of restrictions on production by those producers associated in the international copper cartel.

The producing areas principally affected by the removal of restrictions are Rhodesia, Chile and the Belgian Congo.

(The American copper companies are not associated in the cartel, except as to some of their foreign subsidies. International Nickel, a major Canadian producer, and Cerro de Pasco, a large Peruvian producer, also are not in the cartel and were not affected by restrictions imposed by the cartel. Russia also is not in the cartel.)

The restriction was removed, as of Oct. 15, "for whatever period is considered advisable," the cartel said.

The resulting increase in production, copper circles felt, may check the upward trend in prices which has been in progress for some time.

On the London Metal Exchange, copper prices opened sharply higher, then declined somewhat after the cartel's announcement was published.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Copper futures broke .40 to .50 of a cent a pound today following announcement in London members of the international copper cartel had agreed to unrestricted production.

General liquidation and stop-loss selling carried the December contract down to 10.15 cents a pound around midday. Sales totaled 155 lots of 25 tons each.

Copper for immediate delivery remained at 11¼ cents a pound, the base established after a series of five price boosts in October, and compared with a low for the year of 9 cents touched May 19.

Merger Plan of Two Roads Is Announced

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of Kansas City Southern Railway will be held December 15 to vote on the proposed acquisition of control by the road of Louisiana & Arkansas Railway, it was made known in a letter to stockholders received today.

The plan of acquisition, as outlined, involves three major steps:

1. Kansas City Southern would change its common stock from $100 par to no-par, and increase the number of shares from 300,000 to 750,000.

2. Kansas City Southern would exchange 110,000 shares of the new common for the outstanding 160,000 shares of L. & A.

3. Kansas City Southern would have the right to acquire any or all of the 40,000 L. & A. preferred shares within the next three years, either by exchange of 2½ shares of new common for each share of preferred, or cash payment of $37.50 a share.

Common stock required for this exchange would be up to 100,000 shares, making a maximum of 210,000 shares of new Kansas City Southern common which might be required in the whole transaction.

The plan was submitted by Harvey Couch, Chairman, and C. E. Johnston, President, of Kansas City Southern.

Uncertainty Cause Of Unemployment, Declares Girdler

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The employment of idle men and dollars was described by T. M. Girdler, Republic Steel Corporation chairman, today as "the great human and economic task which needs to be undertaken in this country today."

The present necessities, he said in a prepared address at organized safety's silver jubilee, were to a great degree analogous to the want of 25 to 30 years ago of a fighting movement to safeguard human life.

Speaking to the Metals Section of the Natinoal Safety Council's Congress, Mr. Girdler asserted:

"Hand in hand with unemployment for men and women is unemployment for dollars. It is estimated that fully a third of the nation's capital is idle, and its idleness is caused by uncertainties of the present and confusions in the outlook. . . . When dollars are busy men are employed."

"I think it is possible," he continued, "to see signs of improvement in prospect over the months ahead, but serious obstacles to genuine and sound industrial prosperity remain in the path."

Mr. Girdler, who is also president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said he believed attribution of unemployment to technological improvements in industry was an "utterly false diagnosis."

"There is, of course, unemployment in the steel industry today due to the current depressed state of operations, but at no time has the decline in employment been anything near so sharp as the drop in demand and production. At the beginning of this year, when operations had fallen 65 per cent from the top in 1937, employment had declined only 21 per cent and pay rolls only 49 per cent.

"Thus the steel industry has done its utmost to cushion the blow of unemployment, and demonstrated its sense of social obligation in present emergencies, just as it did a quarter of a century ago when it took the lead in the movement for safety."

Associated Gas Plans to Simplify Corporate Setup

NEW YORK (AP)—The Associated Gas and Electric System, one of the largest utility systems in the country, has notified the Securities and Exchange Commission it would conform to the commission's request and submit plans for geographic integration and corporate simplification by December 1.

The system's principal properties are located in six states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina and Florida, and around 80 per cent of its revenue, roughly, is obtained from the properties in the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania territory, already centrally located. It has smaller properties in a dozen or so other states and also owns the power system of Manila, P. I.

J. I. Mange, President of the parent company of the system, Associated Gas & Electric System, informed the commission several weeks ago the system was preparing its integration plans.

In utility circles, it was believed the integration line the system would follow would be to concentrate on the Atlantic Seaboard, make the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania its principal system, seek a means of integrating the properties on the southern end of the seaboard to the satisfaction of the SEC, and put the properties in other states up for sale or "swap" with other systems. The Manila system is not in the scope of the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act, the legislation calling for integration.

Investment Houses Ready for N. Y. Bonds

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—Ninety-five banks and bond houses notified State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine today of their willingness to accept allotments of a $100,000,000 short-term state bond issue.

The notes, issued in anticipation of collection of taxes already levied by the Legislature, will mature May 11, 1939, and bear an annual interest rate of .25 per cent.

Phillips Sees U. S. Control Unless Oil Trade Co-operates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—"I am not in favor of absolute Government control of the oil industry in a sense of a national utility," declared Frank Phillips, Chairman of the Board of the Phillips Petroleum Company, at the 25th annual national business conference here, "but I firmly believe that if all the oil producing states are unwilling to join the interstate compact and immediately extend the Compact Commission's power so as to maintain complete control of oil production, or if the industry is unwilling to co-operate in a plan of self-regulation with government participation, then, in my opinion, Federal control (within constitutional limits) of all phases of the industry are inevitable."

Mr. Phillips shared the afternoon program with C. J. Hill, Washington correspondent, who spoke on the political outlook, and P. W. Litchfield, President Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Asks Curb on Production

The petroleum executive gave it as his opinion that the Interstate Compact Commission, which now has only the power to recommend conservation measures and enforcement methods, should be given additional powers through legislation by Congress and the several oil producing states.

"The oil producing states, with the consent of the Congress should, he said, "grant to the Compact Commission, without delay, the power to determine the amount of oil to be produced each month in the United States to meet estimated demand and to make allocation of this demand to each producing state. The Congress should delegate to this agency the power to limit the importation of crude into the United States.

"But, for such a plan to be successful it is necessary that all oil producing states join in the Compact.

"Legislation should also be enacted authorizing an agency of the Federal Government, operating under the supervision of the Secretary of Interior, to restrict the volume of crude oil and refined products that may move in interstate commerce, even to the extent of regulating the throughput of refineries whose products are manufactured for movement and sale in interstate commerce."

Discussing new products, Mr. Litchfield said:

New Developments

"Some of the recent developments are astounding. For example, there are the hundreds of products which can be manufactured from gas, the lighter hydrocarbons which at one time were considered waste products. First, we developed equipment for extracting gasoline from the gas vapors, the average recovery at present being about one gallon to each thousand cubic feet. Today nearly 10 per cent of the gasoline sold in the United States is made from gases."

Mr. Phillips mentioned among other products made out of petrol petroleum and gas, that of tetrachloride, used in fire extinguishers, ethylene, used in hospitals and for ripening fruit, acetone for making high explosives and tear gas, toluol, a main ingredient of TNT, and a variety of resins.

Concluding, Mr. Phillips said: "In view of the continuous increase in gasoline consumption since the depression, it is reasonable to assume that the demand for gasoline during the next 12 months will at least equal that of the past 12 months, regardless of whether or not there is any great improvement in present business conditions. Consequently, the outlook for the oil industry from the standpoint of demand for its products is reassuring."

Mr. Litchfield criticized the Wagner Labor Act, stating that it showed three weaknesses; one, that the employer engaged in collective bargaining is given no right to petition the National Labor Relations Board for the designation of the bargaining unit; two, that the Act is deficient in providing a means by which the unit of bargaining may be finally and definitely fixed, and finally that the law as written does not require the Labor Board to abide by the rules of evidence which prevail in courts of law or equity, nor does it provide for an appeal to the courts on questions of fact.

He outlined briefly some of the new rubber products. One is the new transparent, flexible sheet which called Pliofilm. It is a rubber derivative, tough, water proof and resistant to a wide variety of chemicals, oils and solvents. It has found extensive use in raincoats, umbrellas, aprons, shower curtains and it offers especial advantages for packaging of foods, drugs and other commodities. Its appearance is of recent date but its markets are expanding at a rapid rate.

Another new product is called Airfoam. It is made from beaten latex, becoming thoroughly porous, soft and unusually durable. It can be molded and vulcanized into any shape and it is finding its way onto the market in the form of easy riding cushions for automobiles, luxurious upholstering for furniture, comfortable seats for the new streamline trains and mattresses.

Connecticut Plans To Resist Federal Tax on Bond Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Any attempt to impose Federal taxes on outstanding State and municipal bonds will be resisted by Charles J. McLaughlin, Attorney General of Connecticut, according to the Conference on State Defense.

Mr. McLaughlin's views were contained in a letter made public by the conference in reply to one asking whether, in view of recent "threats from Washington," the new issue of $25,000,000 of Connecticut State bonds, about to be offered, "will be free from Federal income taxes."

Mr. McLaughlin declared that he was opposed also to any attempt to destroy the immunity of such bonds issued in the future unless consented to by the states in the form of a constitutional amendment.

"The low rate of less than 2 per cent at which the State of Connecticut will be able to borrow next month will reflect a saving to the State resulting from the immunity eral wrote. "By the same token, that of the securities," the Attorney Genlow rate will represent a payment by investors for that immunity. The exemption is, therefore, not a gift which allows an escape from taxation, but a contract bargain.

"It would be a denial of elementary fair play if the State did not keep its side of the bargain—if after being paid on the basis of that immunity, it failed to resist any attempt to make its outstanding bondholders pay, in effect, a second time in the form of taxation on their already reduced interest receipts."

Commission Rule Change Effected By Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York Stock Exchange Board of Governors has adopted an amendment to the constitution which provides that commissions may be as mutually agreed upon where the amount involved in a transaction is less than $10, instead of less than $1, as heretofore provided. The effect of this amendment will be to make commissions more equitable where the proceeds of a sale, particularly of rights and warrants selling at low prices, are so small as to be consumed by commission and other charges as was formerly the case.

At the present time, on transactions involving less than $1 the commission is as mutually agreed between a member and his customer; on transactions involving more than $1 but less than $50 the commission is either 6 per cent of the amount or $1, whichever is greater; and on transactions involving more than $50, a minimum charge of $3 is made.

Lumber Orders Show Gain; Output, Shipments Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported total lumber orders for the week ended Oct. 8 were 9 per cent above last year, and 1 per cent above the previous week.

Production for the week was 220,333,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined, compared with 224,138,000 feet the previous week; shipments totaled 204,825,000 feet compared with 217,683,000, and new orders totaled 215,388,000 feet, compared with 213,280,000.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some old-timers are calling this a Bernie Baruch stock market. Certainly the principal steam came from Washington, in the form of the nebulous program for additional steam-generating power plants in industrial areas for war needs, and the prospects for additional airplane buying for national defense.

The business news continued good, and steel operations rose to 51½ per cent, but, as often happens, Street attention turns to one thing at a time, and that thing was the rearmament program. It is already important enough to serve as basis for the usual midyear increase in the deficit estimate, and since it appears to be in formulation at present, the official practice of giving out an interim Treasury estimate in September has apparently been put over to January.

An Outstanding Advance

The rise in the market since Wednesday morning September 28 (Hitler to Chamberlain to Daladier) has been as much as the June-July rise which took everybody's breath. True, it has taken three weeks, not two, and volume is a shade smaller, but it has covered as many points, and at least one group, the utilities, has done conspicuously better.

It is not surprising, therefore, that several times during the week the market had a tired appearance. The price advance seemed to be levelling out, or rolling over, or consolidating before further advance, or holding steady for distribution.

The utilities have done their best in several years, much better than last April when they bemused everybody by rallying on the usual oft-disappointed hopes. This time the rally had two reasons—the same old hope of political peace, and the ambitious program of national defense construction of $1,000,000,000 of new standby steam-generating and transmission facilities.

If Washington folks are sincere in their worry about the narrowing margin of excess generating capacity, they must know that the best way to widen it is to turn off the political heat on the private companies. So, at least, the market seemed to be reasoning. And the Washington reaction to EBS' chairman Groesbeck's olive-branch seemed fairly sincere.

The Rise in Utilities

In attributing authorship of the term "death sentence" to the companies themselves, the President followed the repeated cue of his lieutenants at the SEC and took the sting out of his having used the term himself with emphasis a year or so ago. Anyway, utilities were all over the tape at the year's best prices.

The actual construction of added generating facilities round the big industrial towns would benefit most the electrical equipment people. Their stocks, too, played the grandstand. The coppers also took the cue. Three mark-ups of the red metal in a week, to a new 1938 high at 11¼ cents, reflected not only prospective utility and automobile demand, but September world inventory decline of more than the anticipated 40,000 tons, and all-time record foreign copper deliveries last month.

These mark-ups were reminiscent of the mark-ups in metal which began in the fall of 1936, an eighth or a quarter-cent at a time to begin with, ending with the crescendo jumps of a full cent at a time which carried copper to the April, 1937, 17-cent peak.

Steels, Oils Laggards

The steel shares and the oil shares were the market laggards, both for the same reason. When sheets were cut $4 a ton it was at first explained that the cut probably wouldn't last long; that it merely ratified price reductions which were already being given but not reported; that it was the usual thing at the start of a business upswing; and that it would draw in business from Detroit. A couple of days later the wind was let out of these explanations by a further $2.00 reduction. So the usual comment was dusted off—"How can U. S. Steel sell at 64 when it is still in the red, prices have been slashed, and it hasn't paid but $1.00 in dividends since 1932?" (Which brought the usual reply, that Steel is always over-priced).

As for the oils, on November 1 a new Railroad Commission takes office unsympathetic by 2 to 1 to proration, and on January 3 the next Texas legislature under Happy Chandler will begin to coin into law the current Texan dissatisfaction over holding the bag for the country's crude oil output.

The general business news continued as good as ever. Steel operations finally vaulted the 50 per cent level to 51¼ per cent with prospect of higher this week. Carloadings showed a better than seasonal advance to 703,000 with prospects still good of a peak of 750,000 for the year. Automobile production appears at long last on the upgrade for sure; last week it hit 50,000 cars for the first time since May, against 37,665 the previous week. Residential building contracts let for September of $99,000,000 were 52 per cent above September, 1937.

Bonds Mark Time

The bond market last week marked time much like the stock market, and seemed ready for such a technical reaction as would make the usual saw-tooth pattern of its uptrend. U. S. government issues were again firm; there is still considerable switching out of prime corporates into governments for the simple reason that on a tax-adjusted basis either governments are cheap or prime industrials and rails too high. Nickel Plate 6's went up to a new high but background of the situation is still unchanged. There were no corporate flotations of importance but the lull had been expected, and big things are due this week including $80,000,000 of Public Service of Northern Illinois 3⅛s.

By putting a microscope to the Friday federal reserve statement sleuths in financial statistics again discovered that business loans were increasing. Excess reserves again fluctuated a few score million dollars. The biggest gold cargo on record came into New York harbor, some $48,000,000, as Europe continued sending and the pound and franc continued falling slowly from dawn till noon, from noon till dewy eve, the Fund parachute apparently slowing the drop. The straw vote on the reorganization of the New York Curb Exchange revealed 416 members in favor and one against it, the old-fashioned form of ballot was used (with space for voting "no" as well as "yes."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Labor, Executives Make Final Pleas On Rail Wage Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Labor spokesmen told President Roosevelt's Fact-Finding Board today the railroads' attempt to reduce wages threatened the whole philosophy of the New Deal—and the carriers countered with the assertion that it would improve general economic conditions.

Ray Miller, opening final arguments for the rail brotherhoods, said management had failed to produce any evidence contradicting the facts as they stood when employees were given an 8 per cent pay increase last year.

Says Pay Out of Line

Arguing that rail wages were far out of line when compared with other industries, Sidney S. Alderman, attorney for the carriers, urged that the board recommend a 15 per cent pay cut to the President.

The rail brotherhoods have voted to strike rather than accept the reduction. The board has until Oct. 27 to make its recommendations to President Roosevelt.

Warning that a rail wage cut would be followed by similar reductions in other industries, Mr. Miller said such a movement would "wreck the well-being of America." He added he regarded this year's recession as a "strike" on the part of certain industrialists "in opposition to the progressive policies of the present Administration."

Mr. Alderman argued that the maintenance of rail wages on a plane above that of other industries hampered general recovery.

"An adjustment of wages to a reasonable basis, as would be accomplished by the proposed reduction," he said, "will improve the general economic situation and ultimately increase the general consumer purchasing power by enabling the railroad industry to continue its normal purchases, the money for which will immediately flow into general circulation."

Representatives of the railroads and Railway Brotherhoods agreed that the wage-hour law which goes into effect October 24, will fix minimum pay for employees of the carriers.

Mr. Alderman told the board that it need not consider the question of minimum pay in its recommendations on the carriers' proposal to cut their employees pay 15 per cent.

George M. Harrison, representing the Rail Brotherhoods, said approximately 30,000 rail workers will be affected by the law, which will fix a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.

Both sides likewise agreed that hour provisions of the Act did not affect rail employees.

"They say 'put the railroads through the wringer' and then they bring in Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) to testify about the great waste in these reorganization cases," Mr. Alderman said. "This whole case has been a lot of 'now you see it and now you don't' and I don't know where we are coming out."

Board's Report Oct. 27

"Yours is the opportunity." Mr. Hay said, "to lay down for this industry and the other industries of the country principles which should govern them in making wage adjustments with the men remaining in industry after their fellows have been eliminated by technological improvements."

After hearing arguments of both sides, the board will study the evidence it has received and report its recommendations to President Roosevelt not later than October 27.

The Social Democratic Federation, describing itself as a "Right-Wing Socialist Organization," sent an appeal to the board to consider, in its findings, "the notorious watered stock" of the carriers and to keep in mind that "wage-cutters are working against their Government."

J. J. Pelley, President of the American Association of Railroads, was the final witness on Saturday for the carriers. He told the board:

"There is nothing that can be done for this railroad industry that would obviate the necessity of prosecuting this wage reduction to the last. . . .

"We went through this thing one end to the other before this wage movement was started, and I know from my own knowledge that this is the only way out for us."

Speaking for nearly all the major railroads in this country, he denied testimony by Chairman Burton Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, that railroads were wasting $1,000,000 a day.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 17, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	80	80	80	81	17
8.75	Bos & Albany	86	85	86	89	
8.00	Bos Edison	127	126½	126½	127	4
5.00	Bos Elevated	50	49¼	49¼	50	
2.00	Bos Her-Tray	15	15	15	15	
...	Bos&Me pr pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
...	Bos&Me st D pf	3½	3½	3½	3¼	
...	Copper Range	7½	7	7	7¼	
3.75	Fa G&P pf	16	16	16	15½	
4.50	Fa G&P pr pf	27½	27½	27½	27¼	
...	East Mass adj	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
...	Eastern SS	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	
1.00	Emp Group	19	18¾	18¾	18¾	
2.80	Ft Nat Stores	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
1.00a	Gilchrist	7⅛	6	7	6⅝	
...	Hath Bak B	26c	26c	26c	26c	
...	Hath Bak pf	30½	30	30	32	
...	Isle Royale	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
...	Mass Util Asso	¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2.00a	Mergenthaler	26½	25	25	26¼	
.80a	Narr Rac A	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	
...	Nat Tunnel	2½	2½	2½	2½	
6.25aN	E Tel & Tel	96¼	93½	96¼	96¼	
...	North Butte	60c	60c	61c	60c	
...	Old Colony	1½	1½	1½	1½	
...	Quincy Min	4½	4	4	4	
9.10d	Torrington	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	26¼	
1.00b	Un Twist Drill	20	20	20	20	
...	Unit Gas	4 ¾		4⅜	4⅜	
2.50	Unit Shoe M	80	79½	80		
1.50	Unit Shoe Mpf	42½	42½	42½		
...	Utah M & T	1	90c	90c		

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	8.27	8.28	8.23	8.25	
Jan.	8.21	8.22	8.17	8.19	—.01
March	8.16	8.17	8.13	8.14	—.01
May	8.05	8.07	8.01	8.02	—.01
July	7.98	7.99	7.92	7.95	—.01
Oct	7.75	7.75	6.87	7.70	—.02

Spots 8.55, unchanged

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	4.89	4.89	4.84	4.84	—.06
Jan.	4.85	4.89	4.81	4.81	—.05
March	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.80	—.06
May	4.81	4.81	4.78	4.78	—.05

Spots, 8.23, off 2 points.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3¾s '43-41 Mch	107.5	107.5	107.5
1	3¾s '47-43	110.9	110.9	110.9
7	3¼s 45-43	110.1	109.29	109.29
1	3¼s '45-43 reg	109.28	109.28	109.28
19	3¼s '46-44	110	109.31	109.31
2	3¼s '46-44 reg	109.30	109.30	109.30
2	4s '54-44	114.18	114.18	114.18
1	2¾s '47-45	106.31	106.31	106.31
4	3¾s 56-46	113.18	113.18	113.18
11	3¼s '49-46	109.6	109.6	109.6
56	2½s '52-50	102.22	102.20	102.22
10	2¾s '54-51	104.3	104.3	104.3
2	3s '55-51	107.7	107.4	107.4
11	2⅞s '60-55	104.20	104.18	104.18
2	2¾s '59-56	103.14	103.14	103.14
18	2¾s '63-58	102.27	102.25	102.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42	106.8	106.8	106.8
1	3¼s '64-44	107.7	107.7	107.7
1	3s '49-44	106.20	106.20	106.20

Home Owners' Loan

4	2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.22	102.22
7	3s '52-44	106.22	106.19	106.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s'48	99	99	99
1	AdamsExp 4½s'46 st	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Alb & Sus 3½s'46	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1	Alleghany 5s '44	70½	70½	70½
5	Alleghany 5s '49	63	62¾	62¾
47	Alleghany 5s'50 st	31½	30¼	31
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Allegh Val Stx 4½s'50	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	Allied Stre 4½s'51	93½	93½	93½
2	Allis Chalm 4s'52	113	113	113
16	Am & For P5s 2030	59½	58¾	59¼
3	AmIGChem 5½s'49	103	102⅝	102⅝
10	Am T&T 5½s'43	113	112¾	113
1	Am T&T 3¼s'66	104⅜	103¾	104⅜
2	Am T&T 3¼s'61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
4	Am W W&E 6s '75	100½	100½	100½
8	AnacondaCop 4½s '50	106¼	106	106¼
5	Ann Arbor 4s '95	32	32	32
39	Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98½	98½
65	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
10	AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106	106½
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93½	93¼	93½
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92	92	92
20	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101¼	100⅝	100⅝
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	86	86	86
2	Atl & Dan 2nd 4s '48	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
16	B&O rfg 6s '95	20½	20	20¼
14	B&O 1st 5s '48	48¼	49	49
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	20½	19¾	19¾
6	B&O 5s '96F	20	20	20
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	19½	19½	19½
33	B&O cv 4½s '60	16¼	15½	16
4	B&O 4s '48	48	47	47⅞
2	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	42½	42	42
13	B&O 5s W '50	31½	31	31½
1	Bell TPa 5s '48B	118½	118½	118½
11	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
33	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100¼
47	Beth Stl 3½s '52	96¼	96	96⅜
27	Bost&Me 5s '33	26⅝	25¾	26⅝
4	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	24	23½	24
9	Bost&Me 5s '55	26½	25⅞	26½
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	50¾	50¾	50¾
32	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106	106	106
17	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	66½	65	65
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80¾	80¾	80¾
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	97½	99
2	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	26½	26½	26½
2	Bush Term 5s '55	46½	46¼	46¼
7	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	92½	91⅞	92½
6	Can Sou 5s '62	90¼	90	90
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1	CanNat Ry 4½s '51	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '46	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅛	114	114⅛
1	Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅜	96½	96⅜
12	Can Pac 4s perp	82¾	82½	82¾
2	Celotex 4½s 'Tr ww	91¼	91¼	91¼
6	Cen Foundry 6s '41	104	104	104
13	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5¾	5½	5½
13	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¾	9¼	9¾
9	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	57½	57½	57½
23	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73⅞	72⅞	73
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	27	27	27
4	Certain-td 5½s '48	85	84	85
7	Cham P&F 38 4¼s '50	99½	99¼	99½
33	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
2	C&O 4½s '93	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
15	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95½	95¼	95¼
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	89½	89	89½
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
14	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98	97¾	98
10	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	14¾	14¾
30	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20½	20½
28	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10½	9¾	9¾
38	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3½	3⅜	3⅜
25	CM&SP 4½s '89C	25¼	25	25
12	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5½	5½	5½
6	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	C R I & P 4s '88	18¾	18⅝	18¾
2	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
13	CRI & P rfg 4s '45 ct	7¾	7¼	7¼
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¼	105	105
5	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101	101	101
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5	Childs Co 5s '43	76	75½	75½
18	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
1	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	109½	109½	109½
10	CCC&StL 4½s '77	58½	58	58
2	CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98	98	98
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '68	110½	110½	110½
5	ClevUnTerm 5½s'52	86	85½	86
14	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	77	76¾	77
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	72	72	72
6	Col F & I 5s '43	101	101	101
3	Col & So 4½s '80	44¾	44	44
9	Colombia G 5s '52 May	97	96	96⅝
22	Colombia G 5s 1961	95	95	95
5	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
31	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
7	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103⅛	103	103
1	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
5	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	109½	109½	109½
145	ComwlthEdcv 3½s '58	111¼	110⅝	110⅝
2	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
286	ComwlEdcv 3½s '58nw	111¼	110¾	110⅞
20	Con Edis 3½s '48	106	106	106
13	Con Edis 3½s '58	103½	103½	103½
3	Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅝	104½	104½
22	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103¼	103½
2	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108⅝	108⅜	108½
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106½	106½	106½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103½	103½	103½
4	Container 5s '43	97½	97½	97½
7	Crane Co 3½s '51	105¼	105	105
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
5	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56	55¼	55¼
2	Del P & L 4¼s '69	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	D & R G 4s '36	13	13	13
1	Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
4	Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	100	100
1	Det Tun Ry Mtge 4s '48	99	99	99
4	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
23	Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13¼	13¼
35	Erie rfg 5s '75	13¾	13⅜	13¼
2	Erie gen lien 4s '96	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
8	Erie cv 4s '53 A	18	18	18
1	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104¾	103½	103½
1	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	7⅞	8
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Gen El 3½s 5s '52	102¾	102¾	102⅝
8	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100¼	100½
7	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105¾	105½	105½
1	Gen Pub S 5½s '39	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	61⅜	61	61
15	Goodrich 4½s '56	99	98⅝	98⅝
4	Goodrich 6s '45	100	99⅞	100
4	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103½	104
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94	94	94
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
25	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99	99	99
13	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94½	93½	93½
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85½	85½	85½
13	Gulf St Util 4s 66	107	107	107
1	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	71	71	71
2	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
8	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	33¾	33	33
8	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	51½	51	51½
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	14¾	15
31	Ill Cen 4s '55	47	47	47
29	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	43¼	42½	43
3	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	50¼	50	50
21	Ill Steel 4½s '49	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
17	Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	59¼	59	59¼
1	Interb RTr rf 5s'46 ct	58	58	58
4	Interlake Iron 4s '47	88½	88½	88½
1	Int Gt Nor 4½s '52	4¾	4¾	4¾
21	Int Hydro El 6s '44	78¾	78½	78¾
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50	50	50
3	Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89	89
2	Int Paper 5s '47	94	94	94
8	Int T&T cv 4½s 39	100¾	100¼	100¼
17	Int T&T 4½s 52	71½	70	70
18	Int T&T 5s 55	74	72½	72½
3	Jones&LoughSt 4¼s61	96	96	96
4	KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	22½	22	22
10	K C Term 4s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	K Oth F & Gs 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Koppers Co 4s 51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Kresge Found 4s 45	104	104	104
2	Lac Gas 5½s 53	57½	56¾	56¾
6	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	57	57	57
5	L S & M S 3½s 97	85¾	85½	85⅝
3	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	66	66	66
1	Leh C&N 4½s 54C	65	65	65
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	15½	15½	15½
14	Leh Val 4s 2003	15¼	15	15¼
1	Liggett & M 7s 44	129	129	129
4	Liggett & M 5s 51	124½	124¾	124½
9	Loews 3½s 46	102	101⅞	102
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	80	80	80
2	Lorillard Co 5s 51	121	121	121
14	Louis&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
7	Louis & N uun 4s 40	100	100	100
1	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	72	72	72
4	LouGas&El 3½s 66	106½	106¼	106½
24	Maine Cen 4s '45	72	72	72
5	Manati Sug 4s '57	30½	30½	30½
15	Manhat Ry 4s '90	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
3	Market St Ry 7s '40	58½	58½	58½
2	McCrory Strs 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
20	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Mich Cen 4s '40	80	80	80
1	Mich Cen 4½s '79	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	15	15	15
6	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	M&P&SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
8	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	40¼	40	40¼
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	35½	35½	35½
24	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
8	Mo Pac 5s '77	19½	19¼	19¼
13	Mo Pac 5s '78 O	19½	19	19
7	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19	19	19
4	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
60	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5¾	5¾
1	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	33	33	33
1	Mob&O 4½s '77	27½	27½	27½
10	Mob&O 4½s '77	27½	27⅜	27⅜
3	MonWPaPbS 4½s '60	107⅞	107¾	107¾
3	MonWPaSv5s'65	99	99	99
12	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
1	Mont Tr 4½s '55 C	66¼	66¼	66¼
1	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	49½	49½	49½
5	Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	103½	103½	103½
1	Nashv Chatt 5s '78	109½	109½	109½
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
9	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	105¾	106
1	Natl Steel 4s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	101½	101	101½
32	N O Pu Sv 5s '55 B	101¼	100½	100½
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	67½	67½	67½
11	NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¾	63½	63⅝
4	NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57½	57½
37	NYC 3¾s '46	78¼	77½	78¼
33	NYC 3½s '52	68¼	68	68¼
15	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58¼	57½	57⅝
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	83	83	83
4	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	65⅜	65½	65½
28	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	86	84¼	84¼
4	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	50½	48¾	49
12	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	43	42½	43
2	NY Conn RR 5s '53	105	105	105
4	NY Dock 5s '47	51	51	51
3	NY Dock Co 4s '51	58½	58¼	58¼
15	NY Edis 3¼s '65	107¼	107⅛	107¼
7	NY Edis 3¼s '66	106½	106¼	106½
1	NY G El H&P 5s '48	123½	123½	123½
5	NY G El H&P 4s '49	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
4	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16	16	16
1	NYNH&H 4s '67	15	15	15
10	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	10	11¼	11⅛
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	104	104	104
2	NY Tel 3¼s '67	108	108	108
5	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	94	94	94
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103½	103½	103½
37	Nor Pac 6s 2047	70¾	70	70
15	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	59	59	59
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	51½	51	51
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	105	105
8	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Okla G&E 3½s '66	103	103	103
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113	113	113
6	Ohe RR & Nav 4s '46	106½	106½	106½
1	Ohe Sh Lin gtd 5s '48	115½	115½	115½
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Otis Steel 4½s '41	74	74	74
7	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	104	103½	104
15	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107¾	107¼	107½
3	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	111½	111½	111⅝
1	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	68	68	68
4	Para Pict 3¼s '47	84	83½	84
4	Pen Co 4s '63	95	94½	95
3	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	95½	95½	95½
30	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	103⅞	103⅝	103¾
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	104	104	104
16	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96	95¾	95¾
12	Pen RR 4½s '70 ch	85¼	84⅞	85¼
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	93	93	93
1	Pen RR 4s '48	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87½	86⅞	86⅞
6	Pen Pw 3½s '66	82¼	82	82
3	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113½	113½	113½
2	Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	6½	6½	6½
16	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	115	115	115
10	Phila Co 5s '67	96	95¼	95¼
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5	Philippine Ry 4s '37	15	14¾	15
19	Phillips Pet 3s '48	110¾	110¼	110¼
4	PCC & SL 5s '70A	101¾	101¼	101¼
20	PortlGE 4½s '60	62	61½	62
1	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16¾	16¼	16¼
1	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	106½	106½	106½
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	96	96	96
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	76	76	76
1	Rem Rand 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
4	Republic Steel 5½s'54	109½	109½	109½
8	Republic Steel 4½s '61	92	91¾	91⅞
10	Republic Steel 4½s '56	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
11	Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	18½	18	18½
1	Rutland 4½s 41 st	7	7	7
20	SafewayStrs 4s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	St LIM&S 4s R&G '33	56½	56½	56½
5	StL Peo&NW 5s '48	16½	16½	16½
1	St LSF 5s B '50 ct	11	10½	10⅝
22	St LSF 4½s '78	10	10⅛	10⅛
4	St LSF 4½s '78 ctf st	9	9	9
24	St LSF 4s '50 A	12¼	11¾	12
1	St LSF4s '50A ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
9	St LSW rfg 5s '90	14¾	14½	14½
1	StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	8¼	8¼	8¼
18	Seab A L cn 6s 45 ct	9	8¾	9
1	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
13	Sea A L 4s 50 st	15¼	15	15
5	Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
27	Shell Un 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
25	Simmons 4s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Skelly Oil 3½s50	103½	103½	103½
2	Socony Vac Oil3½s50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	So Cal Gas

Civil Service Funds Pledged By Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

to the solution of this problem which there is. That system has not been perfect. I have laid down broad and specific bases for its improvement. I shall appeal for adequate financial support of this improvement and I shall continue to urge all of the agencies of Federal Government to discard inherited reservations and unite in utilizing and perfecting the national personnel program now instituted.

"You who are engaged in the technical development of personnel administration today are building a bulwark of efficiency against a danger constantly confronting all government, particularly democratic government. You are performing an essential service. I send you my hearty welcome and my best wishes for continued success."

U. S. and Canada

The present convention is expected to give latest figures comparing respective Federal expenditures on civil service administration in the U. S. and Canada. In ratio of expenditures to total annual payroll, Canada pays three times what the U. S. pays. The U. S. Civil Service Commission has been described as "half-starved," examining 206,000 applicants in 1933 compared with 843,000 in 1937, and getting $1,457,486 in the first year and $2,335,000 in the second.

Leonard D. White, Professor at the University of Chicago and former member of the U. S. Commission forecast today that by 1950 "the merit system will be in force and effect in substantially the whole of the Federal service and in a large proportion of the States," and even in urban counties.

He described a revolutionary new machine which can automatically correct, grade and weigh civil service examination papers, cutting down the much criticized time lag of Civil Service Commissions.

Search for Talent

Civil service has been too negative, charged Mr. White. "The concept of passive recruitment is already beginning to give way to the concept of an active civil service search up and down the country for highly qualified competitors. I can foresee that the examiners of the future will be roaming the country in a constant search for the most prominent material for government offices. They will do for government what the personnel experts of the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Company, and other great corporations do for industry."

Professor White also saw the beginning of a vast co-ordination of local, State, and Federal examination and classification. At present these are divided "by Chinese walls," he declared, with 500 different official examining bodies, "each and every one of which holds its examinations in complete disregard of the examinations held by the others."

A national scheme for co-ordinating these examinations, adoption of a national standardization of position specifications and classification terminology, is the logical next step, he declared, as well as a co-ordination of the retirement systems of the country.

Forward Steps Cited

"Such co-ordination of examinations, of classification, of retirement systems and of transfer possibilities," he added, "will open up the doors to a career service on a national scale. Within the span of a decade we can, we ought, and—I think—we shall, be moving in these directions."

Interest was roused in Professor White's forecast that a single Civil Service Administration might supersede the traditional Civil Service Commission. This was a proposal in the Roosevelt Federal reorganization program, which was bitterly attaked at the time.

In his annual report Mr. Belsley dwelt on the two Roosevelt executive orders which are expected to add 70,000 new workers to the merit system, and at the same time revise and reform civil service rules. "Clearly," he said, "the U. S. Civil Service Commission, which has long been overburdened, cannot perform its new and expanded tasks without considerable additional funds. The departments and independent establishments cannot provide themselves with modern personnel offices without the money needed for that purpose."

Summarizing some of the events of the year, Mr. Belsley cited:

1. Popular interest in public personnel problems rose to a new peak.
2. Some professional groups are seeking to avoid or evade formal merit system requirements.
3. Organizations of employees can "exercise tremendous influence in improving public service.
4. Demand for qualified personnel administrators now "far exceeds" supply.
5. Several efforts by veterans' groups to extend veterans preference in the past year "were turned back by an aroused citizenry; this augurs well for the future of open competition."

The first day's meeting brought reports from many affiliated groups, including H. Eliot Kaplan of the National Civil Service Reform League, and Marguerite M. Wells, President, National League of Women Voters.

N. Y. Milk Law Aids September Prices

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—State Agriculture Commissioner Holton V. Noyes announced Oct. 14 that dairymen would receive a base price of $1.87 a 100 pounds for September milk, an increase of 54 cents over August despite increased production.

The price, first to be paid under the Federal-State Marketing Agreement, he said, "increases the average dairyman's income $38 over August."

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Government's first suit to compel compliance with the new federal-state program regulating the handling of milk in the New York Metropolitan area was filed in Brooklyn Federal Court.

Court Opens Way To Decide Bridges Deportation Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to pass on litigation which may affect possible deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

Acting on a Government petition, the tribunal consented to review a decision by the Fifth Circuit Court reversing a deportation order against Joseph G. Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark.

The controversy may bring a ruling on whether an alien Communist is subject to deportation.

Mr. Strecker was ordered excluded from this country under a 1918 law authorizing deportation of aliens who are members of organizations advocating the overthrow of the Government by force.

The Circuit Court ruled there was no evidence that, because Strecker joined the Communist Party of America, he advocated a violent overthrow of the Government.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of a House Committee investigating un-American activities, asked Secretary Perkins in August to resume deportation proceedings against Mr. Bridges. Witnesses before the Committee testified that Mr. Bridges associated with Communists.

Secretary Perkins deferred action pending final disposition of the Strecker case. She said the Labor Department had recommended an appeal on the theory that unless the Circuit Court ruling were reversed "the charges against Bridges, even if proved, had no legal significance whatsoever."

Mr. Strecker was born in Austria. Mr. Bridges is a native of Australia.

Among other actions, the court:

Refused to pass on an appeal by Wilfred Jones, convicted in the St. Louis "gift of God" baby case and sentenced to serve ten years in a federal penitentiary. The Government contended that he and three others attempted to obtain money from a St. Louis physician on representation that the Physician was the father of a child claimed to have been born to Mrs. Nellie T. Muench.

Declined to review an Illinois decision requiring William Hale Thompson, former Mayor of Chicago, to account for $72,794 spent in 1927 in a campaign to obtain congressional enactment of Mississippi flood control legislation.

Continued to hear arguments from opposing counsel on validity of a National Labor Relations Board order directing the Consolidated Edison Company of New York to abrogate a collective bargaining contract with an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Dresden Has Premiere Of Strauss' 'Daphne'

DRESDEN, Germany (AP)—Richard Strauss' one-act opera, "Daphne," was presented here Oct. 15 for the first time.

The opera, called a pastoral tragedy, is based on the Greek mythology love story of Daphne and Apollo.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—433 West 21st St.—Four rooms, quiet, attractive, cross ventilation, wood-burning fireplace; 9th floor; view of city.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER and alterations, very reasonable. MRS. G. GOLDMAN, 1353 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURRIERS

FUR REMODELING and repairing expertly done. EVA W. BEMIS, 74 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.

HAIRDRESSERS

PERMANENT WAVING
A completely modern shop featuring the very latest hair stylings.
TUDOR HAIRDRESSERS
300 East 42nd Street, Suite 200
MU 4-1313 NEW YORK CITY

HOMES TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Southeast—Employed lady desires lady or couple to share new brick bungalow; oil heat. Hillside 0525-J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LEXINGTON, MASS.
$2,700 down will buy modern Georgian Colonial home, 8 rooms, 3 baths, toilet in basement, garage under house; screened summer house; 17,000 ft. of land, perfectly landscaped; conveniently financed, moderate monthly payments.
TEL. WELLESLEY 2177 or MYSTIC 2838

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

DESK SPACE—Separate half office with telephone message service. Room 403, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LEWISTON, MAINE—Get our free estimates for PAINTING or DECORATING your buildings; also washing church interiors. E. R. JACQMIN & SONS, 18 Montello Street.

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING GRAND Excellent Tone. Real Bargain. Terms Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston St. Boston $125

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Front room, nicely furnished; no other roomers; convenient to transportation. 3920 New Hampshire N. W. COlumbia 4414-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pleasant sunny room, with breakfasts and week-end meals. $25 monthly. 4108 Maryland Drive, Brookmont, Md. Wis. 3279-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TEXTILE WASTE MATERIALS
Experienced man open for position with producer, dealer or consumer. R-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG girl, 2 years college training, desires clerical position, French interpreting or tutoring. Margaret Dever, 130 Baldwin Rd., Hempstead, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dependable, refined woman, companion, nurse, housekeeper; go anywhere. G. Undutsch, c/o Funk, 916 Prospect Place, President 4-1758.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE
THE SPEECH ARTS
Classes and private instruction, children, adults. 31 Park Drive, Boston. Kenmore 1057

FREE SONG RECITAL, Oct. 26th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1105 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED. CHORAL SOCIETY.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1. assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-56, Mass.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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66 Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Anjou 20-67
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One, Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
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CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7260
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9691

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL Koppers COKE WOOD Fuel OIL
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

HUMMING BIRD and PHOENIX HOSIERY
A Gift She Will Always Appreciate
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

CONCORD LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
A complete shoe service for the entire family.
Fittings by X-Ray
Ninth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do You Wish To Refinance?
Rates of interest and terms are unusually liberal. Let us help you work out an amortized plan.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 TOWER BLDG. DISTRICT 9246

Half Size Dress Shop
505 12th Street N. W.
Next Door to Martha Washington Candies
Half Size Dresses to Fit the Miss or Woman Hard to Fit
Size 16½ to 24½

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Avenue, Corner Elm Street

Merrill Haven Farm
"The Home of Good Dairy Products"
Milk—Cream—Butter—Eggs
514 COURT STREET TEL. 514

BANGOR

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

The ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 MAIN STREET
Smart New Styles of
Quality Grade Shoes
WILBUR COON, MENIHAN ARCH-AID QUEEN QUALITY and BUSTER BROWN SHOES for CHILDREN.

MAINE

LEWISTON

REMINDER—
Don't miss the good news
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9-5547 9 to 12 daily except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER
New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50 for $1.00
with Name Stamped *FREE*
Send for Circular
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

Our Annual
OCTOBER SALE
is now in Progress
Right at the beginning of a new season we've taken new apparel and accessories and marked them at 10 to 30% below regular prices. Here is a grand opportunity to buy and save. Shop at Owen, Moore's during this 10-day sale. Last day, October 22.
Owen, Moore's
505 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

WALTER ENEMARK Co.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
SPODE CHINA
Buttercup
Blue Ermine
Wicker Dale
Jewel
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Florence N. Blake
is showing gowns priced from $7.95—$14.95
Also her usual splendid line of Millinery.
ROOM 17 563A CONGRESS ST.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

EDSON C. EASTMAN Co.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service a beauty system far different from the usual.
A Visit to Our Shop Will Convince You
Harper Method Shop
PARK STREET Phone 2301

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

The Home of
St. Mary's BLANKETS
which we offer with considerable pride.
HARRY G. EMMONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DOVER

DAERIS
Airconditioned Restaurant
Morrill Bldg., corner of Central Ave. and Third Street
Tourists Welcome
Best of Food, Courteous Service Fountain Service

Let Us Check Your Car for fall and winter driving
Texaco Certified Service, Goodyear Tires and Tubes, Exide Battery Sales and Service
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57

KICKERNICK at ROSS
Dry and Fancy Goods Store
376 Central Avenue

The New Walk-Over, $6.50
H. E. Hughes
SHOES
Morrill Bldg.

We Solicit Your Patronage
Tel. 73
Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St.
CHOICE GROCERIES AND VEGETABLES
WE DELIVER

Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
Vanity Fair Bal Pajamas
For Fall
422 Central Avenue Tel. 230

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S
The Leavitt Co.
It is easy to shop at New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store
Big, well selected stocks of quality merchandise at remarkably low prices

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Roadside Stand
Home Made Ice Cream
268 South Mammouth Road

Daniel Webster Oil Co.
Major Fuel and Range Oil
Telephone Day 5004 Nights 4905
Distributors of American Bitmuls Asphalts
Prop. Stanley Vogel 540 Harvard St.

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots!
The Sensational New
Univex CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures. Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

KENWOOD BLANKETS
A Quality all wool blanket at an exceptionally low price. Made of domestic fleece wools. Ribbon bound, beautiful pastel shades—$8.95, $10.95, $13.95.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Watches
Several Well Known Makes
It's good advice—"Get a good one now, it pays in the end."
GEO. E. PEARSON Co.
Dependable Jewelers
926 ELM STREET

Stick to JENNEY
Change Now
from Summer to Winter Lubricants
Courteous and Efficient Service
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Always Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2130
We pride ourselves on our fine Meats, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables and Canned Goods.
R. HECKER GROCERY CO.

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

NASHUA

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Light Weight Wools
Complete Line of
WINTER COATS
81 W. Pearl Street Tel. 489

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport Creamery Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIBEE'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
All Kinds of Beauty Work
200 Broadway
Tel. 3460

OSCAR SCHULTZ
18 BROADWAY TEL. 1115
Greenhouses, Houston Ave. Tel. 910
Gladden Every Day With Flowers

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Attractive GIFTS
for Brides and All Occasions
Sportswear and Athletic Goods
PHILLIPS BROS., Inc.
906 MAIN ST. Telephone 844

FIRST FALL FASHIONS at MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
And—
MILLNER Quality costs no more.
PHONE 3040 802 MAIN ST.

Lynchburg's Own Chain
BIBEE'S
for
Fresh Vegetables—Choice Meats Fruits

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
Coal and Fuel Oil
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Girls' Coats
Sizes 7 to 14
$10.95

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Dial 2-3128 108 Grandin Road

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

FOARD & HARWOOD
Shoes for the Entire Family
Huntington's Oldest and Best Shoe Store
915 Fourth Ave. Tel. 5266

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel
Exclusive But Not Expensive
848 Fourth Avenue Phone 6286

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 81515 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
THE BAY is ready with your winter needs—for Yourself —Your family —Your home

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. Werner Hardware Co. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 2230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22638

Hudson's Bay Company
"Paris says" and the "Bay" follows bringing you style-correct fashions that lead in Paris.

It is not so much what you pay as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
We Cordially Invite You to avail yourself of Our Complete Fur Service (Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)
ARCTIC FUR CO.
10613 Jasper Ave. Phone 26058

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Flirtatious Young "CARTWRIGHTS"
Dresses with inspired originality... designed by Martha Gale . . . for sizes 11 to 17. Exclusive to the "Bay" in Winnipeg.
$15.75 and up
Dresses, Third Floor, The "Bay"

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

BETTER MILLINERY at Lower Prices
The Rose Hat Shop
265 Kennedy St., near Portage Ave.
Complete Stock of Smart New Styles

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2

Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.
Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods Operated co-operatively Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone . . . 86311

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE ombination

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 6568

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond Street Met 5100

For Delicious Food in Cool Comfort

Stop at Our Cafeteria

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

PARKLEY CLOTHES

Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.

Sold by

CUMMING

The Clothier

LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

W. A. RANKIN LIMITED

2-4241

410 Bank Street, Ottawa

Home and Builders' Hardware

Jap-a-lac Time Tested Paints

Shepard TAXI SERVICE

Transfer and Moving Vans

94 Slater Street 2-1737

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Upholstering and Repairing

STEWART & CO.

Furniture and Antiques

219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa Limited 2-4823

Hackett's SHOE REPAIRING

Dyeing a Specialty

Prompt City-Wide Delivery Service

2 STORES	PHONE
82 Bank at Queen	2-3709
428 Bank at Gladstone	2-4700

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFTY SERVICE

All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use. Wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ELGIN CITY Ford PHONE 5660

E. D. Maguire Motors LIMITED

Authorized Ford Dealers

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO

E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Strictly Fresh

GRADE "A" LARGE

EGGS

CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing Repairing and Alterations

"Service That Satisfies"

911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Cash and Carry

The Stoodleigh CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg

Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call

McKINNON FUELS LIMITED

Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

City Wide Delivery

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone

Head Office Ge 1143 North End MO 1179

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

G. S. BEER

CUSTOM MADE

FUR COATS

Remodeling—Repairing

1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7373

CARLOAD GROCETERIAS

Delivery Service at Low Prices

207 Willow Avenue HO. 3137
1927 Gerrard E. GR. 7885

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MILNES COAL

All Grades

ELGIN 5454

88 KING ST. E.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs

Midway 3541

A. J. STONE

HAIRDRESSING

Permanent Waving

(with or without machines)

HAIR STYLING

By MR. STONE

1465 Yonge St. (at St. Clair)

HY. 0404

Wainwright Real Estate

INSURANCE

Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.

Estates Managed *Rents Collected*

1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

MISS T. ARMSTRONG

Permanent Waves of Quality for Women Who Know

$3.50, $5.00 to $10.00

685 YONGE ST. MIdway 3436

SERVICE FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

FURS

New Furs, Restyling, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

ALLAN FURS

510 Mount Pleasant Road
Phone HY 4030

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 Adelaide East

FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

HARRY YOUNG

FINE FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced For Women and Men

6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD

Hairdressing

Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffure

1498 YONGE ST (Upstairs) ROOM 7

Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING

Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable.

2371 QUEEN ST. E HO. 6450

884 KINGSTON RD Phone Howard 2537

WRIGHT BROS.

Collect and Deliver	Cash and Carry
95c	79c

Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses

"The Wright Way" is the most modern and scientific method of dry cleaning.

Flowers for Every Occasion

S. E. GROVE FLORIST

Phone GE. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

JANE ROBINSON HAT SHOPPE

Importer and Designer

1436 Yonge Street
(14 stores south of St. Clair)
Hyland 7200

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

We Solicit Enquiries

JAY WOLFE INC

MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*

Restyling—Repairing

Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

MELROSE ELECTRIC

Expert Electrical Work by Licensed Electricians

Electrical Supplies

42 WESTMINSTER N. MONTREAL WEST DE 0931

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

We are now featuring KNOX CLASSICS

Clean-cut, classic lines . . . designed by the famous men's hatter for high "hair-dos" and low.

$5.95 to $15

Simpson's

SECOND FLOOR

SHOP *Morgan's*

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS

Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.

LAZARE & CO. LTD.

1454 PEEL STREET

Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

Dechaux

FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING *for EVERYTHING*

DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS

FRONTENAC 3131

Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

Hosiery—69c and 75c

Booth Bros.

ELECTRICIANS

Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances.

SALES AND SERVICE

5774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones
Cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

COAL FUEL OIL DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL

Toilet Laundries Ltd.

WI. 5121

For Your

BULBS AND FALL PLANTING

THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.

1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023

Direct from our Greenhouses to you, DE. 0531

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers

SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE

REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.

Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

Comfortable home available for 1 or 2 guests (or students); large sunny rooms; central heating; constant hot water; excellent cuisine; highest references; terms £2.10.0 per week. MR. and MDME. CHRISTEN, Rue Jean Louis de Bons 2.

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL

42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morrer, R.N., Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY

All Branches of Dancing
Specializing in School Classes
Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA

Agent for Kickernick undergarments.

65 George St., Portman Sq., London. Wel. 6439

DRESSMAKING

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials made up. 116a Holland Road, London, W. 14. 4th bus passes door. Park 6357.

MODEL DRESSMAKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; court, wedding gowns a speciality; your dress problem solved whether you are outsize or small; let me make your next day or evening dress; own materials accepted. FLORENCE HILLS, 22 Princes St., Cavendish Sq., London, W. 1; Mayfair 4107.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

WHY NOT try a really good dressmaker? Your own materials designed to your complete satisfaction; model gowns and hats. Constance Ltd., 5 Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, Kens. 3097.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15 New X 3332.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE

Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales Maintenance and Supplies

ELOCUTION

FLUENT speaking taught simply—Speakers' Academy 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. MAYFAIR 3163. Brochure Free.

VERA GWATKIN L.G.S.M. (Eloc.) Gives lessons in Elocution, Voice Production for Speakers of Readers, etc. Plantation, Very successful with children. 44 Grove End Gardens, St. Johns Wood, London, N. W. 8. MAIda Vale 6357.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency

(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 1—Unfurnished self-contained flat, 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, separate W. C., central heating, C. H. W. Portenage; rent £220; garage available. Box W-1183, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.

F. R. GARNETT

61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10 Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY

Personal Attention Given

Silks a speciality. Urgent work in 8 hours. 26 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2 BAY. 4165

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM

PERFECT WORK. MENDING FREE PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

MEN'S CLOTHING

RAIN? Go to TACON'S and get a mac on. Tacon's Man's Shop, 277 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. HOL. 3522.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Large divan room, redecorated; South aspect, basin, H. and C.; inclusive terms or meals as desired; personal attention. 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. WEstern 4925.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Vacancies occur with well known firm for two good saleswomen for specialised selling of Cosmetics; this work necessitates applicants being free to travel when and where required; interesting and permanent work; salary and commission. Box W-1187, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—An established Cosmetic Firm have vacancy for well educated young man 28-30, with real selling ability as traveller. Reply with fullest particulars. Box W-1112, BCM/CSM London.

LONDON—Lady 28-30 with initiative required for office; shorthand and typing and knowledge of office routine essential. Write qualifications to Box K-1297, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

LADY seeks secretarial post; private and commercial experience; would drive own car. Box W-1191, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED lady secretary requires whole or part time position. Apply Box W-1160, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion Ho. 3302.

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, c. l. and service, 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Large furnished bed-sitting room on ground floor, facing south; usual offices; use of kitchen and bathroom; gas fire (meter); three months or longer; rent for one lady £1 p. w. MISS JONES, 34 Addison Gardens, W. 14.

LONDON—19 Lansdowne Crescent has vacancy, one unfurnished room; rent includes electric light, C. H. W., service; meals optional. Misses Pavey and Wigmore. Park 7249.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Half Moon St., W. 1.—Well furnished service rooms from 40/-; C. H. W.; also 2 and 4 room suites with private baths; moderate rentals; in select house. Tel Mayfair 0678.

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Ladies' and Gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 67 Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

TAXI SERVICE

London's Taxis always at your service to meetings, lectures and services; to the shops, stations and theatres.

TAKE A TAXI!

TEACHERS

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A. Exp. teacher, English language literature, writing, speech, foreigners, children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING

Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN

(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747 Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS Special attention. Rent collection and management.

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents 36 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. Ealing 2127 Rents Collected—Estates Managed

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

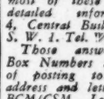
THURLEIGH COURT

Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common

Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom

Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.

Apply letting office in the building.



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.

BALDWIN SMITH

241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside

K Shoe Specialist

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP

HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES

Luncheons and Teas

167 George Street, Edgware Road, W. 1

DRESSMAKING

and Alterations

Nothing is too small

Lovely Shetland Jumpers
Lined Chiffon
Stockings — Lingerie

WINIFRED THOMAS

145 Kensington Church Street, W. 8. Park 7526

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

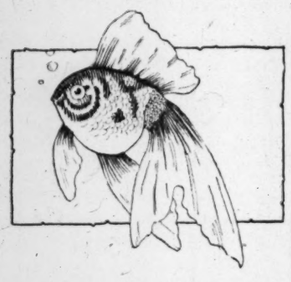
Sunbonnet Sue

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Goldfish Get Their Lovely Colors?

Goldfish are never found wild in the streams and rivers, unless they escaped from someone's fish pond or aquarium. The ancestors of the goldfish were members of the carp family, and their color was rather a dark green.

Long, long ago, the Chinese, in whose streams these carp were found, began taking them out and



raising them in tanks. When each new crop of baby fish were born, only those of the lightest coloring were saved. Gradually, over a long period of time, they were able to produce fish which were golden orange in coloring.

From China, goldfish were introduced into Japan, where the Japanese continued their breeding and cultivation, producing strange and beautiful new types, such as those having a long double tail-fin.

Not all goldfish are plain gold. There are varieties which include red, brown, silver, black, gray, bronze and white, as well as striking combinations of those colors.

Breeders of goldfish must exercise great care to keep the extraordinary colors and marking from disappearing. Baby goldfish are brownish-green, their golden hues developing as they mature. If goldfish escape into a stream or river, they soon go back to their original appearance as dull-colored carp, attaining a length of as much as 12 inches.

Goldfish are not the only members of the finny tribe to have brilliant coloring and striking markings. However, these other beautifully colored and marked fish are usually found only in salt water, while the goldfish of the carp family is a fresh-water fish. In warm climates where the sea plants and rock formations are of varied hues, the colors of the salt water fish tend to mimic and repeat the bright colors of their surroundings, as a form of protection against discovery by their enemies. But however golden in color they may be, these salt-water tropical fish are not the true goldfish seen in the home bowls and glass tanks.

(Question submitted by G. W. H., Des Moines.)

W. P. Keasbey

Vocations

Jimmie to the Rescue

I am just past 15 years of age, but am glad to say that I am earning, and have earned for nearly a year, more than the average salary of a store clerk.

A year or so ago I learned that Dad and Mother were troubled about finances. I also knew that they had a large surplus of honey they could not dispose of. I decided it was up to me to help out on the family budget. All of us were opposed to being placed on the "relief rolls"; and as we live near a highway over which thousands of tourists pass each season, I gathered up loose boards, packing boxes, and the like, and constructed a "store building" beside the highway. I scraped around for nails and other needed materials, and painted my own signs. Then I laid in my stock of honey, all in various sizes of glass jars, neatly labeled.

Business was good right from the first day. I sold all I had in stock (several gallons) the second day; then I restocked with all we had to spare and sold it the fourth day. I had thought it would take at least a month to sell what I did in four days. It was too good a business to desert thus soon, so I called on farmers in the country who kept bees, and soon had arranged to sell on commission hundreds of gallons of fine honey.

The honey I sold for Dad and Mother came close to $100, and since then, during the tourist season, I have earned in commissions, selling honey for others, an average of $3.00 a day, including the school term when I work only evenings and Saturdays. Recently I added sorghum, jellies and jams, all on commission, so that with all these I now average a profit of nearly $4 a day.—Jimmie C. C., Miami, Okla.

Crab Fishing in the Gulf of Mexico

Monitor Camera Club from Ralph C. Holmes, Shreveport, La.

This Little Fellow, Son of a French-Cagen Fisherman, Does His Share in Assisting the Family Budget

In Lighter Vein

No Compliment

Artist: "And do you think the portrait life like?"

Client: "Yes, I might just as well have had a photograph."—Berlingske Tidende.

Extremes

Wife: "Really, John, you are the shabbiest man in the whole town. Cannot you dress better?"

Husband: "No, I can't afford it."

Wife: "Why not?"

Husband: "Because you are the best-dressed woman in the town."—Humoristicke Listy, Prague.

Naturally

Modern methods of education are no doubt admirable in many ways, but is the schoolboy of today the lad his father was?—Letter in a provincial paper.

We know the answer to that one. No, he is his son.—Humorist.

The Objection

After a long talk on the value of peace, good will and disarmament, a teacher asked his class if they objected to war.

"Yes, sir, I do!" said one boy.

"Good! Now tell us why."

"Because, sir," said the boy, "wars make history—and I don't like history."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Made Plain

"It's hard to tell just what the public wants," murmured a disconsolate playwright, as the hisses and groans of the audience greeted his new play.

"It's easy enough to tell in this case," said the manager grimly. "It wants its money back."—Montreal Star.

A Sacred Duty

Robert Louis Stevenson loved all creatures, and never turned away from any opportunity to protect and care for them.

One day he saw a man in the street abusing a dog, and sought to remonstrate with him.

"It isn't your dog!" the man belligerently exclaimed.

"No," replied Stevenson, taking the whip from the man's hand; "but it's God's dog, and I am duty-bound to protect His creatures."

Daily Anecdote

Gentleness of Jefferson

Like that other great trouper of the American theater, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Joseph Jefferson (universally and affectionately known as "Joe" Jefferson) began his stage career at the tender age of three, appearing as a child in the play of Pizarro.

It was his characterization of "Asa Trenchard," in "Our American Cousin," that first brought him repute and a place of prominence in the theater. Of course, his chief fame rests on his portrayal of "Rip Van Winkle," yet his more critical admirers ever considered his acting of "Bob Acres" in "The Rivals" his finest impersonation.

As an author he is known for his frank and charming autobiography. "It is not easy for one who knows Joe Jefferson," wrote one of his old cronies, "to write of his work without referring to the rare beauty and gentleness of his character as a man; and his book recalls his personal characteristics on every page. The varied career of the actor and the ripe experiences of the man of the world are told with that frankness and purity of youth which he preserved through life."

Ho, Hum!

Adie M. Gibbs, Penarth, South Wales

Indian Wax Figure Groups

In the New York State Museum and Education Building, in Albany, are the outstanding Indian exhibits in America. There, in the naturalist's reproductions of actual natural settings, are impressive life-size models of living Indians engaged in crafts typical of the early eastern tribes.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Attolico, Bernardo (bĕr-närʹ-dō ät′-tô-lēʹ-chō)—Italian Ambassador at Berlin.

Černý, Dr. Jan (yän chĕrʹ-nē)—New Czechoslovakian Minister of Interior.

Chen Chintao, Dr. (chŭnʹ jinʹ-touʹ) — Chinese Minister of Finance.

Cochran, Jacqueline (jăkʹ-wĕ-lĭn kōkʹ-răn) — Winner of the Bendix Trophy Race.

Godesberg (gōʹ-dĕs-bĕrĸ)—City in Germany where Hitler and Chamberlain met.

Kindelán, Gen. Alfredo (äl-frāʹ-dō kēnʹ-dā-länʹ) — Head of the Insurgent air forces in Spain.

Poncet, André François (äⁿ-drāʹ frāⁿ′-swäʹ pôⁿ′-sēʹ)—French Ambassador at Berlin.

Raczyński, Edward (rä-chĭnʹ-y′-skē) — Polish Ambassador to England.

Sivot, Gen. Désiré (dāʹ-zē′-rāʹ sē′-vōʹ)—French military officer made commandant of the Metz fortified zone.

Syrový, Gen. Jan (yän sĭʹ-rô-vē)—Military Premier of Czechoslovakia.

From Wester's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

De Valera, Eamon (dā vă-lāʹ-rä)—Prime Minister of Eire, and President of the League Assembly.

Stalin, Joseph V. (stäʹ-lēn)—General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Russia.

Teschen (tĕshʹ-ĕn)—Region of Czechoslovakia claimed by Poland, and recently yielded to that country.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ẽvent, ĕnd, silẽnt, makẽr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Parody" is the name that is generally given to a humorous imitation of a serious poem or song.

A Rebus: By I. a W (by law).

Letter Changing: Opine, spine, shine thine, think.

How Many Members?: 20.

Fun With Synonyms: Follow—succeed; urge—push; predict—forecast; prohibit—debar; forgive—pardon; relinquish—renounce; free—liberate; crush—oppress; please—satiate; flatter—blandish.

October Landscape

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

A Rambling Rail Fence Enhances the Rural Aspect of This Silhouette

T. R.'s Training

During the World War, Theodore Roosevelt was seated one evening by the fireplace in his home with Mrs. Roosevelt. Two of their sons had previously enlisted. That night a telegram had come announcing that the third and last son had enlisted also.

Mr. Roosevelt was broken and deeply touched. For a moment the two sat in silence contemplating what it might all mean to them, when Mrs. Roosevelt said, "Colonel, you can't teach your boys to be eagles and expect them to act like sparrows!"

Make It Yourself

BARBECUE FIREPLACE
by Sib
STEEL HOT PLATE LIFTS OFF, AND GRILL USED FOR BROILING
GRATE BARS CEMENTED BETWEEN BRICK
ANGLE BAR SUPPORTS CHIMNEY
USED BRICKS OR FLAT STONES MAKE A GOOD FIREPLACE

Rink Inside Ice

A skating rink has been carved inside an Alpine glacier, near the top of the Jungfrau.

Japanese in Brazil

In the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo, nearly one fifth of the people are Japanese.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Work

St. Louis, Mo.

To yield to discouragement seemed to be the easiest thing for the young architect, fresh from school. Its arguments were present on every side. "Times are bad, you know; and there is no work to be had."

But he reasoned otherwise. There was certainly work to be had, enabling him to express himself and improve the technique acquired during his schooling. The lack might be in the present pecuniary reward. Imbued with this thought, he looked about him; and when he saw what seemed an opportunity in some property lying idle, he sought out the real estate agency holding it and asked to be allowed to study it and transfer to paper his conceptions of the improvements which might be made to make it available for this use or that. There was little difficulty securing this permission, and it occasionally brought him some financial reward. He was creating opportunity—going forth to meet it—rather than waiting for it to "knock on his door."

A large organization, seeking a building in which to house its executive and clerical forces, found one whose location seemed ideal for their purposes, but told the agency having it in charge that while the site was ideal, the structure was old and they could not visualize just how it could be adapted to their use.

It was one the young architect had studied, and the agency located and brought forth his sketches. "That has already had consideration," they remarked; "and here are some concrete suggestions." The plans were pleasing and practical, and they stimulated the interest of the prospective investors to the point of consummating the purchase. Then, though its organization numbered many who were qualified for the undertaking and would have been glad to be entrusted to carry it out, it seemed natural and logical that the young architect whose vision had caught their imagination be employed to supervise the changes to be made in the building. It brought him not only a substantial and appropriate financial reward, but a reputation insuring his services being sought elsewhere.

The initial activity of this young man was work in the fullest, freest, and truest sense of that term—the normal and natural expression of himself. And he proved once again that when the thought of personal gain can be subordinated to that of active, constructive accomplishment, there is no such thing as "no work"; nor are the rewards lacking.

Quotation for Today

I HAVE always been a quarter of an hour before my time, and it has made a man of me.
—Lord Nelson.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dampened Enthusiasm*

By Le Pelley

WOW WHAT A WONDERFUL MORNING!
HELLO TUBBY... HAVE YOU FINISHED THAT FIVE HUNDRED-WORD PAPER FOR SCHOOL ??
PLUNKY— NO— I FORGOT ABOUT THAT !!
'MORNING TUBBY— I SUPPOSE WE WON'T SEE YOU THIS AFTERNOON..... YOU TAKE YOUR MUSIC LESSON TODAY, DON'T YOU ??
OH—YES— SO I DO
I SUPPOSE YOU FEEL LOW THIS MORNING, BENJAMIN— TODAY IS THE DAY YOU HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL TO CLEAN THE BLACKBOARDS..... REMEMBER?
SAY..... THAT'S RIGHT
OH WELL— IT'S A WONDERFUL MORNING ANYWAY !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Rescued*

By Carmack

Yesterday I finally got the Boss to follow me to Joan's back yard where she was perched up in a tree
Then I discovered why she had sent me for the Boss in such a hurry— She had used a ladder to climb the tree and it had slipped down—
And she wanted the Boss to put it up again - which he did—
After which Joan climbed down and thanked us both for helping a lady in distress," whatever that means

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Deal!*

By The Hagers

SAID T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE, "I'VE HEARD YOUR HOUSE IS JUST THE LATEST WORD."
I ASKED HIM IN AND TOOK HIM THROUGH, WHILE HIS ENTHUSIASM GREW.
HE QUACKED, TO MY ASTONISHMENT, "I'LL GIVE YOU COST PLUS TEN PER CENT"
FOR ALL YOUR NEW THINGS—NOTHING OLD." AND I SHOCKED HIM BY CRYING, "SOLD!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"YDORAP" SI ETH JDKH ETDE SI LHJHODNNP LSQHJ ER D TV-KRORVI SKSEDESRJ RX Ð IH-OSRVI YRHK RO IRJL.

A Rebus

Here's one from The Enigma. The letters below, in their present position, represent a 5-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

L W
Every society
Of ME has a variety

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing OPINE to THINK in 4 moves.

How Many Members?

A certain club owes a debt of 400 dollars. But it is informed by its treasurer that if 5 new members are admitted, the assessment to meet the debt will be 4 dollars less per member. How many members has the club?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of 10 words and their synonyms. Try pairing them:

1	follow	renounce	
2	urge	pardon	
3	predict	succeed	1
4	prohibit	blandish	
5	forgive	oppress	
6	relinquish	satiate	
7	free	debar	
8	crush	forecast	
9	please	liberate	
10	flatter	push	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where Draw the Line?

MANCHURIA-TO-MUNICH-TO ——? Where does the retreat before armed might stop? In all the nations whose primary interest is in maintaining an ordered world, the question of where to draw the line on which they will oppose force with force has been paramount since 1931. They failed to draw it in Manchuria, in Ethiopia, in Spain, in China, in the Rhineland, in Austria or in Czechoslovakia. Again the irrepressible question arises. No country or continent can dodge it.

Few Americans can have been unmoved by the form in which it was put to them on Sunday night in Mr. Winston Churchill's eloquent radio appeal:

> Will you wait until British freedom and independence have succumbed and then take up the cause when it is three-quarters over, and take it up, as you will have to, when it is yours alone?

Mr. Churchill knows how to touch America; he made the whole question one of ideals. He called again to Armageddon, to a world struggle to preserve freedom. And surely every man and woman who cherishes the spiritual and moral values of liberty will agree that they must be defended. Everyone who understands that men of spirit will not always submit to tyranny and terror knows that somewhere resistance must be made effective.

Where? How? Disillusioned men who fought on the Marne and the Somme to make the world safe for democracy will be ready to fight only when they can be sure it is democracy they are defending. They do not want to fight for another unjust and oppressive peace. If collective security under the Geneva system had been combined with collective justice they would have fought to support it. A line could be drawn quickly enough if it were mainly to defend ideals of liberty and not the more selfish aspects of the status quo.

Americans must consider how they will defend democracy. As Mr. Churchill says, they cannot wash their hands of the world. They have a major interest in order based on justice. If they will not support it in the world through a workable league, they must be prepared to defend it adequately at home. The present demand for increased armament reflects that compulsion, although it tends to be exaggerated and hysterical.

American opinion will not favor armed alliance with Britain following the disillusionment of Munich. It is likely also to ask, Why arm if the arms are only for defense at home? In the end it may decide that if the line for defense of democracy must be drawn with the sword it should be drawn more definitely on the basis of ideals and of collective justice rather than on the basis of bargaining.

A Pat for Cinderella

UP FROM the alley, or from grocery store to drawing room, is the saga of Tiger, a pet cat in a Lexington Avenue market in New York. Just a plain and nameless alley type she was until a year ago. Then she decided to move into a good neighborhood. That was the first step in her social career. A smart grocery which supplies Park Avenue and upper East Side elite seemed a suitable home. The food was good and the front window was sunny. There was only one drawback —the week ends when the store was closed were so long and lonely.

Came a matron, however, who liked Tiger's looks and manners and invited her home for a week end. She accepted. Monday morning she was purring with happiness when her hostess returned her to the store. Not in a pumpkin but in a motor pullman rode the feline Cinderella. News that Tiger was available for week ends spread and now she has more invitations than she can accept.

"I am glad to see Tiger getting on in the world," the grocer observed, "but I notice she sleeps 'most all day every Monday. And the social season has only started." In monarchies, even, a cat can look at social superiors, but in a democracy kitty can become a social lion on its own account.

A Hero "Comes to Life"

SO THERE really was a Casey Jones! The news item about the erection of a monument to his memory confirms it. The fabled engineer, hero of song and story, was an actual person, it seems, christened John Luther Jones and dubbed "Casey" because he lived at Cayce, Kentucky.

"Casey" was engineer of a fast express. At Vaughn, Miss., on April 30, 1900, the "flier" crashed head-on into a freight which had failed to take a siding. The engineer saved his fireman's life by ordering him to jump, but "Casey" stuck to his post to the last in an effort to reduce speed.

So perishes fable in the limelight of fact. It was thus when history taught us that Kit Carson and "Deadwood Dick" were individuals of flesh and blood and not mere pulpwood. Perhaps even "Steamboat Bill," "Casey" Jones's ballad contemporary, or even John Hay's famous "Jim Bludso," the Mississippi River hero, may "come to life." But we draw the line at Paul Bunyan, the legendary North Woods lumberman, who could fell a tree at one blow of the ax.

Royal Visits

WHEN King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visit the United States this coming spring—for it has become almost a certainty that they will extend their Canadian call southward—Americans need only be themselves to make their royal guests feel right at home.

The differences that distinguish the United States from Britain are fortunately only such as emphasize the similarity between the two nations. Two peas in a pod can show unmistakable signs of separate identity without discrediting in the least the accuracy of the old phrase about their likeness.

American school children learn their early lesson in speech from British as well as American masters of English. "Flow Gently Sweet Afton," "Sweet and Low" and many another folk-loved British melody are as familiar to them as are Tiny Tim or Bob Cratchett—nor are they schooled in stressing nationalistic distinctions where this cultural heritage is concerned.

The visit to North America will be the first undertaken by a reigning British monarch. Memories of Edward VII, and of Edward VIII—both of whom, as Princes of Wales, found the United States a cordial cousin—are awakened by the announcement of King George's and Queen Elizabeth's spring tour. Likewise the recent visit of British Royalty to France is brought to mind. The implications of the American trip differ from those of the French in that they are less definitely political. Yet among all three countries, liberal-mindedness, representative government and the recognition of the dignity of the individual constitute ties that are symbolized both in the French visit and the intended visit to America.

The people of these three nations have no difficulty in supposing that King George and Queen Elizabeth may easily imagine they are listening to "God Save the King" when they hear American lips singing "Sweet land of liberty."

How Far Is Down?

FUNDAMENTALLY the newly developed "absolute altimeter" is so simple the average ground-loving citizen is likely to ask, "Why didn't somebody think of it before?" At sea modern navigators make use of the fathometer which records height of a ship above the ocean floor, automatically translating into fathoms of depth the time it takes a sound impulse to travel from ship to ocean bed and return. The new terrain clearance indicator for planes works similarly except that ultra-high frequency radio waves are substituted for inadequate sound waves.

These waves are so short they are almost light, hence meet with no competition from static no matter how bad the weather. Furthermore, traveling with the speed of light it is the ground immediately beneath a pilot that they literally "feel" out. Any other type of messenger sent earthward, if it returned at all, could not possibly travel fast enough to do more than tell the pilot what kind of terrain he passed over several miles back.

But the speed of the radio messenger was one reason why the new device was not built before. It required all the precision modern physics could muster to translate time in the form of ultra-tiny fractions of a second into feet above the ground.

Why Pay for Nuisances?

SPEAKERS at the meeting of the National Association of Housing officials in Washington recently raised the point that in some instances persons who own ramshackle, sub-standard tenements on plots being cleared for construction of new low-cost housing units are being paid for these slum houses while in other parts of the city similar dwellings are being demolished under the police power without compensation to the owners because they do not conform to the building codes or sanitary ordinances.

Every property owner ought to be compensated for any genuine value there may be in his property taken for public purposes. But if a tenement is subject to be condemned under safety and sanitary codes there is certainly no property value in it to the owner whether it stands on ground that is to be bought for a public housing project or in some other part of the city. Salvage value for the lumber will seldom more than cover the cost of demolition, if that. Hence, if the owner in such cases is compensated merely for the value of the land as if the building were not there, he is being fairly treated.

The land cost for public housing developments ought not to be swelled by paying for nuisances that the public has a right to order removed. One procedure would be to enforce the building ordinances and require destruction of these hovels before land purchase is begun.

The Reckless Driver

Robber's Roost

WE OFTEN spoke of the house on a knoll some distance back from our road to town. It had apparently been one of the fine old stone farmhouses built during Pennsylvania's rise to pride and greatness, but it had fallen into neglect and ruin. Even the giant sycamore trees in the yard had a shabby look, and the tumbledown barn and sheds gave the place a melancholy stamp of disrepair. Still, it was obviously inhabited, as an occasional line full of clothing or the changing presence of battered cars in the yard testified.

We felt sorry for the old place, and relieved when we saw such signs of returning care as a trimmed hedge or a mowed meadow, for these things argued that perhaps it was not after all the hideout for bandits which, when our imaginations leaped to this possibility, had inspired the name we had given it.

Then one day, returning from a long walk, I stopped at a roadside stand where plants were for sale, intending to bring home a start of mint for my herb beds. A small, busy Italian greeted me, and at once, as is the way of those who work in gardens, we fell to discussing cold frames and delphiniums and the value of wood ashes for seedlings.

* * *

"Do you live near here?" I inquired, wondering a little, for the immediate neighborhood was one of houses that were obviously beyond his means. He beamed and pointed across the fields and I realized that, from another approach, we were within a quarter of a mile of our Robber's Roost.

"We leeva there," he announced. "Long time we leeva in town, but the air is alla time, you know, smoky, the keeds they run in the streets, gotta no place to play. Ver' bad, but what could we do?"

I visualized the dismal streets of the city slums that seem to catch and hold small people like the Italian gardener, and murmured in surprise, "But you got away."

"I loosa my job," he explained; and whatever that loss had cost him in anxiety at the time, the feeling he had for it now was plainly pride and relief. "My Maria, she is careful; we had a leetle money saved. I can make plants grow—you see—" he bent over his flats, touching the seedlings with firm, sure fingers, and I feared I would never hear the rest of his story, so I prompted him, "But how did you ever get out here?"

* * *

"Alla my life in America I leeve in the city. Now I say, we will see. We have an old car, we drive around, and we find this old house. The owner cannot rent it for much, he say it is not worth feexin' up, so we get it ver' cheap. That is three years ago. First thing we got to spade up this ground and build a stand and get my plants started to sell. My Maria and the keeds, they ver' good help. You see the herbs, the columbine, the phlox, all fine varieties. Now I make some money here, and we got a cow and chickens. The keeds, they get fat, and they go to good school. Now they gotta chance to be real Americans, what my Maria and me hoped for when we left Italy. And that old house, she is alla right. She is built solid, to last, only people now they want something finer. They not willing to do without somethings now so they maybe get what they want more later on."

I looked from him to Robber's Roost. Its walls had a warmer glow now, and I remembered that my greatest quarrel with the city slums was not so much lack of housing as lack of proper outdooring. Life may be lived with dignity and good nature in almost any sort of a house if there is space outside it. The pioneers knew this, and the little man who had failed to find his Promised Land in the slums had discovered it and found the thing he could do about it.

* * *

"I think you are a good American," I told him.

"Sure t'ing I am," he assented proudly, and then I was sure of it. So I bought more plants than I could possibly find room for in my yard; and now, when we drive past Robber's Roost we look for, and discover, fresh signs that the gardener and his family are finding time to make it a little trimmer and to fulfill in it something of the dream that inspired its builders.

MARY ZIRKLE

The Wide Horizon

New Bases for Co-operation

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WHETHER or not the most militant phase of the New Deal ended with the unsuccessful interventions in the Democratic primaries last summer, it can be said that a period of pacification is beginning. The new efforts to conciliate business and reconcile the differences of the CIO and the AF of L are not merely a pre-election gesture. They are the outgrowth of the European crisis and the settlement made at Munich, but not in the sense in which the President's statement to that effect has been interpreted. Europe's plight brought home to Washington the urgent necessity of internal unity and the consolidation of forces in the United States. The tense weeks of crisis convinced Mr. Roosevelt not only that the first defense of democracy is strength on the home front but also that if a new synthesis of interests and energies is required to save representative government it must be worked out in this country.

Those stirring words come from the second authorized and exclusive interview granted by President Roosevelt since he came to the White House, printed in yesterday's New York Times under the signature of Anne O'Hare McCormick. They undoubtedly represent the interpretation of his current policies which Mr. Roosevelt is anxious to have presented to the country. Last week there was the surprising revival of the Coolidge "White House spokesman" to convey the idea in somewhat narrower form; on Friday the President himself buried the spokesman and openly welcomed the signs of peace with the utilities. In short, the air is filled with glad cries of co-operation.

Whether or not this latest phase is another temporary diversion, with some sort of electoral intent (which is too simple an explanation, since it is unlikely that these elections will either hurt or help the Administration very much) it is certainly true that the need for co-operation is even greater than it has been for these six years gone.

* * *

Graham Hutton, an able British economist who recently traveled at length in the United States, spoke finally of his "utter inability to comprehend what political passion keeps the disarrayed Republicans and the discomfited Democrats, the embittered businessmen and the unenviable Administration, from joining forces in a national effort of co-operative reconstruction."

Such an effort, he and nearly everybody else knows, is not only necessary but imperative to preserve—or to achieve—political and economic democracy in a great part of the world. And the prime failure of the Roosevelt Administration—a failure matched by many achievements which the historians if not the politicians are beginning to recognize—must surely be the plain fact that so much hostility, so much class feeling still exists. Of course, it takes two to make a quarrel, and the contribution the "haves" made to this hostility—the resistance to reforms whose objectives were really agreed upon—is not to be minimized in the least. If the Administration failed to make peace with business, finance, and altogether too many leaders of the "upper two-thirds," then these same leaders failed to make peace with the Administration.

But wherever the faults, the results were plain—that the United States was not making its adequate contribution to the saving of democracy in the world, largely because too hateful a war was going on within the country.

* * *

At two periods in the history of the Roosevelt Administration, a government of national unity has seemed in sight. During Mr. Roosevelt's first few weeks in the White House, the whole Nation was raised up to a fervor of co-operation which pointed toward exciting achievement. The mood broke, when the conservative forces in the Nation saw whither the New Deal was really bound. Then, after the 1936 victory, an "era of good feeling" was heralded by everybody, from the President to William Randolph Hearst and John D. Rockefeller. This burst under pressure of the court bill and the sit-down strikes.

But now events have swung around where co-operation seems again called for. But for the first time, it follows a defeat for the President—the outcome of the primaries. And, as Mrs. McCormick says, quoting the President's explanation, it comes after Munich, as a consequence of democracy's gravest plight in modern times. It comes when business is on the upturn, hence hopeful, and when a great wave of organizing vigor—and perhaps the usual strikes—is threatened from CIO. It comes when the utilities see a little light ahead, when the farmers are grumbling under low prices, when vast rearmament is proposed, supplementing PWA and WPA.

And, of course, any tentative move toward co-operation is based on elemental wisdom. But business will probably have its terms. Chief among them, of course, will be an effort to get Mr. Roosevelt to moderate CIO's expected drive, and/or supplement the Wagner Act with legislation restricting labor. Business by now has accepted most of the New Deal basic legislation, endorsed by the Supreme Court and established by sound administration like that of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The President says no new major legislation is contemplated.

Can a Government of national unity finally be attained? That is the imperative question of these weeks, and it goes without saying that a long-missing good will and a hitherto mislaid ability to make concessions are the simplest prerequisites.

"The Shack Dwellers"—An Answer

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Wide Horizon column of the Monitor there appeared an article by Malcolm Bayley, under the caption "The Shack Dwellers." Mr. Bayley describes the plight of coal miners out of work in the Cumberland and Blue Ridge Mountains in Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia, and asks: "What is the answer? Why are honest and willing Americans—men who once had happy and decent homes—obliged to live like animals by the roadsides and in the woods?"

There is an answer. It was stated clearly and incontrovertibly more than fifty years ago, in "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George.

The solution of the problem does not lie with national planning, or governmental control of the economic activity of the nation. Neither is it because we permit capitalistic or labor oligarchies to hold the whip hand in governmental affairs that we are making no progress with eliminating poverty. The interests of Labor and Capital are not antagonistic. Labor and Capital are driven into doing foolish things by the relentless pressure of the effects of the social injustice that throws a deep shadow across this land of the free and home of the brave—the indefensible institution of private ownership of land that has come to be looked upon as a vested right. To own land is no more a natural right of the individual than to own a man. Civilized society has come to see the iniquity of slave-owning, but it does not yet fully realize the fundamental injustice of land-owning.

The stubborn and almost universal opposition to the single tax idea is due mainly to a misunderstanding of what it means, and just how it would affect those now holding title to land. The general belief seems to be that the owner of buildings and other valuable improvements on land which he owns would be in constant danger of losing his property, as the land could be taken away from him at any time.

The glaring injustice of such an arrangement is repugnant to Americans. But the fact is, that there would be no change whatever in the method of using, acquiring, or disposing of land. The only change would be the shifting of the tax base from land and improvements, where it now is, to the land alone, all improvements being relieved from taxes. It is clear, then, that the Single Tax system is discouraging only to owners of unimproved land, held for speculative purposes, and that it holds no threat whatever to owners of adequately improved land, i. e., land that is put to the fullest economic use.

In the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where a partial shift of the tax base from buildings to land has been made, it was found that out of 1,002 parcels adversely affected by the tax shift, 980 parcels were vacant lots!

L. C. L.

Kansas City, Mo.

Mirror of World Opinion

Economics of Czech Partition

IT IS to be hoped that the Western Powers, in their hasty consent to the redrawing of the frontiers, have not entirely forgotten the economic consequences of their action.

The purely German areas of Czechoslovakia contain mainly light industries, and their raw materials are not of great importance. The loss of revenue to the State will be serious, but the greatest danger of economic dislocation lies in the loss of vital transport systems. The country should, nevertheless, be able to withstand the immediate economic shock. The longer-term aspects, however, cannot be regarded with any complacency.

The position may be put in a nutshell by saying that Czechoslovakia would have been the first country in Central Europe to participate in the Van Zeeland plan. Her achievements in industry and finance have been remarkable, and they have not depended upon totalitarian methods. In recent years, for instance, she has carefully avoided the snares of Dr. Schacht, and she has been an economic as well as a military barrier against German expansion. By weakening her the way is made easier for that German trade penetration of the Danubian basin and the Balkans which has occasioned so much anxious thought in the past few years.—*Financial Times*, London.

That "Surging Motion"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Pease of Bridgeport, Conn., is right. Electric locomotives pull the new Century and the Broadway without that "surging" motion, just as they do other trains on those short runs near New York. And being taken literally, your Chicago correspondent was wrong in saying that Diesel locomotives are the only ones that get away from that effect. However, it must be remembered that Diesel locomotives actually pull the train by electric power. The Diesel motors simply turn over generators which make electricity, which in turn powers big electric motors on the locomotive trucks.

I probably should have mentioned the electric locomotives, but in spite of their use on ninety-five miles of the Pennsylvania run they are comparatively little used in passenger travel.

In referring broadly to the "two" types of railroad power now in use, one means steam and Diesel. The important point in that story was, however, that no matter how much you streamline a train and install luxurious equipment, as long as it is pulled by a steam engine, there will be something of that surging motion, created by the uneven action of the locomotive drivers.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT

Purges and Progression

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What Theodore Roosevelt accomplished for his party through the Dolliver-La Follette uprising of 1909—and the condition which William Jennings Bryan sought to create within his party by the nomination of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, is precisely the honorable end for which President Franklin D. Roosevelt aimed in his attempted congressional purge of 1938.

Whether either of our traditional political parties has served its usefulness or would profit by progression is happily suggested in the wisdom of the up-state farmer who took his beef to market. On being asked by a local butcher how the animal came by its death, our quaint philosopher indignantly retorted: "No, I didn't kill it, and it didn't die neither; it just kinder give out."

LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS

New York